

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 16, 1918

Entered as second-class matter, May 12, 1891, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

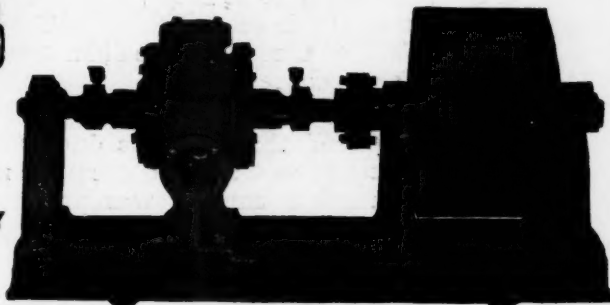
Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.

TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING SOAP, OILS, TALLOW,
GLUE, TANKAGE, ETC.,
HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD
FOR
SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and EFFICIENCY

SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y.



Established 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Curers of the Celebrated
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon
and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME
TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

Export Office

344 Produce Exchange

Main Office

NEW YORK

527 West 36th Street

PACKING HOUSES

534 to 540 W. 37th St.

539 to 545 W. 36th St.

547 to 549 W. 35th St.

THE MODERN BOX

"NABCO"
WIREBOUNDS
for
Strength
Security

NATIONAL BOX CO.

38th St. and Racine Ave.
Chicago, Ill.



SAVE IN FREIGHT.
SAVE IN HANDLING.
SAVE IN NAILS.
SAVE IN FIRST COSTS.



Send us your specifications now and
we will prove to you how to save
from 25 to 40% in traffic charges.

"NIAGARA BRAND" DOUBLE NITRATE OF SODA AND SALTPETRE

BOTH COMPLYING WITH ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE B. A. I.

MANUFACTURED BY
Established 1840

BATTELLE & RENWICK

80 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK

A Mechanical Masterpiece— The Perfect Silent Cutter.

Whenever a new machine is introduced, users are bound to be skeptical about it. When we placed the Brecht CRESCENT SILENT CUTTER on the market we did not meet with a very skeptical reception.

We contend that this was due to the fact that buyers knew we would not put a machine on the market until it was perfected and practical.

We believe that the users realized that before we began making our own machines we sold the greatest number of Cutters in the United States. We knew from experience what a perfect Cutter should be.

To make this perfect machine has taken not months, but years of experimenting—years of testing and improving until the machine was perfect and ready to be placed on the market.

Nearly half a thousand machines in operation since its introduction and repeat orders is ample evidence that the Brecht CRESCENT SILENT CUTTER must have such merits and improvements that the trade had been demanding.

A request for some detailed information about this machine will not obligate you in the least.

THE BRECHT COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1853

Exclusive Manufacturers of
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND SUP-
PLIES PERTAINING TO THE MEAT
AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

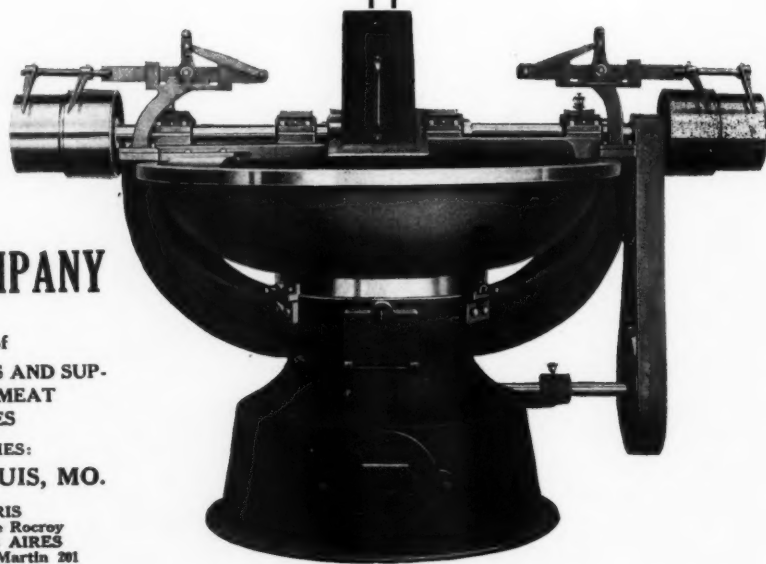
MAIN OFFICES AND FACTORIES:

1234 Cass Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW YORK
174-176 Pearl St.
CHICAGO
725 Monadnock Bldg.

PARIS
23 Rue de Rocroy
BUENOS AIRES
Calle San Martin 201



THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 59

New York and Chicago, November 16, 1918

No. 20

HOOVER AS WORLD'S FOOD DICTATOR Famine Threatens Europe in Post-War Crisis

With the ending of hostilities, the world's food supply becomes a problem of more pressing importance than the terms of the peace itself. While the United States Food Administration will cease to function legally with the formal conclusion of peace, the need of world-wide co-operation in the distribution of food stores will not end for months. The life of the Food Administration may be extended or its powers transferred.

Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, has been directed by President Wilson to take charge of measures for the relief of European peoples. He was scheduled to sail today to secure the co-operation of governments there. "Food Dictator of the World" is the office that may be created for Mr. Hoover, and the title sufficiently indicates that vast responsibilities and powers which may be given to the American who has become such a striking figure since the plight of Belgium drew him from obscurity.

The nation's obligation and opportunity to serve stricken humanity in war-torn Europe by helping to provide sustenance until the next harvest will demand further sacrifices of the American people, Mr. Hoover declared Tuesday in an address at a conference in Washington of State Food Administrators.

In northern Russia alone, he declared, there are forty million people who have but little chance of obtaining food this winter. Millions of others throughout Europe, he said, who can be reached must be fed.

Outlook Summarized.

"This being the new world situation, created by the collapse of the war," Mr. Hoover continued, "the prime changes in our policies on today's outlook can be summarized:

"That we may now advantageously abandon the use of substitutes in our wheat bread; that we will still require economy and elimination of waste in its consumption; that for the present we need conservation in butter and condensed milk; that ultimately we must extend this to all the fats.

"We can contemplate, at the most, maintaining fully three pounds per month of sugar per person of household sugar, and on the present outlook we can, by the availability of Java sugars to Europe, begin at once to relax more restraints on sugar, pending some change in European policies.

"These are special features of changes in policy, but the shifting of conservation from one commodity to another is not the whole policy. There is one policy which cannot

change, and that is the vital necessity to simple living, to economy in all consumption for commodities more or less substitute for each other. We must realize that the spectre of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

"We have now to consider a new world situation in food. We have to frankly survey Europe—a Europe of which a large part is either in ruins or in social conflagration; a Europe with degenerated soils and depleted herds; a Europe with the whole of its population on rations or varying degrees of starvation and large numbers who have been under the German heel actually starving.

"The group of gamblers in human life who have done this thing are now in cowardly flight, leaving anarchy and famine to millions of helpless people.

"The war has been brought to an end in no small measure by starvation itself, and it cannot be our business to maintain starvation after peace.

Our National Duty.

"We must consider carefully how this situation reacts upon our people. We must consider our national duty in the matter, and we must make such changes in our policies as are fitting to the new situation. The matter of prime importance to us is how much of each commodity the exporting countries can furnish between now and next harvest, and how much is necessary to the importing countries in which we have a vital interest, in order to maintain health and public order in the world."

A computation on this basis shows, Mr. Hoover said, this situation until the next harvest:

A shortage of about three billion pounds in pork and dairy products and vegetable oils, and of dairy feeds of about three million tons. Of beef there are sufficient supplies to load all the refrigerating ships to capacity, and there will be enough of other foodstuffs, provided the utmost economy is practiced by the American public. Although sugar that will be available is ample for normal consumption here if other nations retain their present short rations, any increase in Europe will create a world shortage. There is a surplus of coffee.

North America, Mr. Hoover said, will have to furnish 60 per cent of the world's supply of foodstuffs, and the United States and the West Indies will be able to export 20,000,000 tons, as against a pre-war normal of 8,000,000 tons.

Pork Comes First.

The food policy of the United States has contributed to this ability to increase shipments, Mr. Hoover asserted, and the nation should be particularly congratulated on two measures taken—a guaranteed price for wheat and maintenance of the price of hogs to the farmer through export control, thus stimulating production and lessening the world shortage of fats to some degree. There will be a shortage under the normal world supply of fats for two or three years, and pork production must be maintained. Of America's export possibilities in fats, the largest item will be pork products, Mr. Hoover said.

Situation in England.

John Robert Clynes, British food controller, says the food situation in Europe continues to be serious, necessitating larger shipments until spring.

Mr. Clynes remarked that the situation had been prevented from becoming critical only by the fact that a certain amount of wheat flour reserves had accumulated in England. He continued:

"Not the least of the services rendered to the allies by England has been the building up of these reserves here. But in order to restore conditions to the normal mark of safety there must be greatly increased shipments of cereals until spring.

"The food emergencies of peace are likely to be formidable. A certain amount of the stocks now held as military reserves probably will be released, and I hope, with the diminution of munition shipments and the abolition of the convoy system the tonnage position will be improved.

Shortage in Fats.

"This, however, will not entirely solve one of the most serious problems, the shortage of beef and mutton. Virtually all the refrigerator tonnage of the world, which is, or can be, available, and without which meat cannot be shipped, is already employed to the maximum of its capacity for meat deliveries. For instance, while there probably will be vessels available to bring to Europe the accumulated wheat harvests of Australia, there are only a few additional refrigerator ships to bring the large stores of meat from that country and New Zealand. This shortage of allied tonnage is due to the submarine warfare. Nor will an expansion of tonnage modify to any extent our position as to fats and dairy products. There is an absolute world shortage of these commodities.

"We feel we can look to the American

public to back us up in any sacrifice we may make in behalf of the peoples of Belgium, northern France, Italy, and Serbia. Central Europe, so far as we can depend upon reports, is in the shadow of famine. What action may be incumbent upon the allies remains to be seen. One, this is certain: that allied food control must be continued at any rate for many months after peace and probably must be extended to take an international scope.

"To effectively carry out this plan the allies in Europe during the vital period of recuperation must rely upon a continuance of the far-sighted policy of the United States government in providing credits for food supplies.

Cattle Supplies.

"Apart from the allied situation as a whole, the commodities urgently needed in the British Isles are meat, butter, cheese, and cattle feeds. Unless there is an improvement in the supplies of these commodities, the present meagre rations are likely to be cut down, and cattle supplies of the country may be reduced to such a minimum as to involve a long continued strain of the meat supplies available from other parts of the world.

"There is a strong feeling in this country that the bare necessities of life shall continue indefinitely under government control. This gathers strength from ever-rising prices. I hope it may be possible to devise some plan of international action by which prices can be brought to an equitable basis.

"Plentiful supplies of the kinds of food beyond the reach of the poorer classes could only stimulate unrest, and countries drained by the four years of war are unlikely to be able to raise the existing standard of wages, or provide for unlimited subsidies, which at the moment appear to be the only means of counteracting the price evil."

MACON PACKING CO. STARTS.

The Macon Packing Co. has opened a million dollar plant in Macon, Ga., for the preparation of all packing house products. The plant is described as the best equipped in the South and its completion marks an important step in the business progress of Macon and middle Georgia.

The company has a killing capacity of 1,000 hogs and 100 head of cattle daily. All the machinery is of the latest model.

The officers of the company are A. Block, President; N. M. Block, Vice-President; and J. R. Massenbrug, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. C. Buhrmeister is the general superintendent and W. E. Anderson, general sales manager. Both are former employees of Swift & Co.

FORESEES INCREASED DEMAND.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in a statement issued Wednesday, urged that steps be taken to secure the better organization of the agricultural forces of the country, especially of the local farm bureaus, in preparation for the execution of the necessary production programme for 1919.

The Secretary pointed out especially the need for an increased production of beef and fats. It seems clear, he said, that for a considerable period the world will demand particularly a larger supply than normal of livestock and especially of beef and fats.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination on December 4 and 5 for the positions of assistant in preservation of meats in transit and storage, grade 2 (male and female), \$1,200 to \$1,800; and assistant in preservation of poultry and eggs in transit and storage, grade 2 (male and female), \$1,200 to \$1,800. Vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., will be filled from this examination.

Also for assistant in marketing, grade 2, for both men and women, on December 4 and 5, 1918, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year.

Applicants for examinations should apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

TO BUY BEEF FOR QUALITY.

At a conference attended by Secretary Daniels, of the Navy; Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Hoover, of the Food Administration, and representatives of the Quartermaster General of the Army and of the Paymaster General of the Navy, a unanimous agreement was reached that all future purchases of beef for our army, navy and marine corps and fighting forces of the Allies shall be made on a basis of quality, irrespective of minimum weight requirements. The representatives of the other departments agreed that the Department of Agriculture should select the meats on the basis of quality through its inspectors at the purchasing markets.

CANADIAN LICENSE RULES.

Notice has been given that the authority formerly given to Canadian collectors to license exports of mica and fish oils is canceled, and it will therefore be necessary to submit all applications to the War Trade Board, Ottawa. It has also been decided that export licenses shall be required for shipments of stearin and tallow to the United States as well as to all other countries.

HOG PRICES FOR DECEMBER.

Food Administration announces after consultation with sub-committee Agricultural Advisory Board and special swine producers' representatives and with packers it has been arranged that November price basis for hogs shall continue through December. Highly desirable that lighter weight hogs be held back for next thirty days. If withheld at this time, possibility of breaking down present price levels because of excessive receipts of lighter hogs will be avoided. All available hog products that can be spared will be required for foreign shipment in December and January and thereafter.

MORAN & CO. OPEN.

Moran & Co.'s beef and pork packing plant in South San Francisco started operating on cattle November 8, and will be ready for hogs without a couple of weeks.

The plant is entirely of reinforced concrete construction and is modern in every respect. It will have a weekly capacity of 1,500 cattle, 3,000 sheep and 6,000 hogs.

MAXIMUM MARGINS ON SALES.

The Food Administration has issued a statement in which it rules that any sales of food commodities at a gross margin above delivered cost in excess of those indicated below are unreasonable, and will be regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute and of the above regulation.

Percentage may be calculated on the selling price, the Administration says. Delivered cost shall mean the cost at the railroad, steamboat or other terminal in the retailer's town. Where the retailer is not located in a railroad or steamboat town he may include any hauling charge in the delivered cost.

The lesser margin indicated is not a minimum margin, but is a maximum margin for those whose cost of doing business is less, such as stores, which do not perform the services of credit and delivery. Any change from the pre-war practice in cash discount terms or other changes which tend to or result in increasing the margin of profit allowed will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

The retailer may have the benefit of fractional costs on each transaction; that is, he may calculate the total charge to a customer on any transaction as if fractional costs were not allowed, and if the result is a fraction, he may add thereto such fraction of a cent as may be necessary to make a price in even cents. The following table gives an example in the case of eggs, using the cash and carry margin of seven cents per dozen:

Amt. of Sale	Cost	Margin	Total	Fraction Added	Maximum Selling Price
1 doz.	.46 1/4	7c.	.53 1/4	1/4	.54
2 doz.	.92 1/2	14c.	1.06 1/2	1/2	1.07
3 doz.	1.38 3/4	21c.	1.59 3/4	3/4	1.60

The maximum margins on meat products follow:

Lard, Pure Leaf, Bulk.....	5 to 6c. per lb.
Lard, Pure Leaf, Tins.....	.18 to 22%
Lard, Substitute, Bulk.....	5 to 6c. per lb.
Lard, Substitute, Tins.....	.18 to 22%
Breakfast Bacon, Whole Pieces.....	6 to 7c. per lb.
Heavy Bacon, Whole Pieces.....	5 to 6c. " "
Hams, Smoked, Whole.....	6 to 7c. " "
In quoting sliced ham and bacon add usual differential to cover actual shrinkage.	

By other special regulations the retailers' maximum margins have also been fixed in accordance with the following list:

Eggs (whether sold in carton or not).....	.7 to 8c. per doz.
Butter.....	.6 to 7c. per lb.
Butter Substitutes, Oleomargarine, Nutmargarine, etc.....	.5 to 6c. per lb.

BACON EXPORTS DROP.

A report from the Wholesale Provision Market in Liverpool announces a smaller importation of American bacon, owing to other demands on cargo space. Allocations to importers are on a basis of 60 per cent., and the distribution among retailers will be regulated accordingly.

B. H. RAWL, ASSISTANT CHIEF.

The Secretary of Agriculture has appointed B. H. Rawl as assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, effective October 1, 1918. Mr. Rawl has been chief of the Dairy Division since 1909, and in addition to his new duties he will continue to supervise the work of that division.

TIN RULES MODIFIED.

Restrictions placed on the use of tin plate in the manufacture of food containers were removed today by joint agreement between the War Industries Board and the Food Administration.

AUSTRALIA INCREASES PRICE MAXIMUM

Meat Question Complicated by Politics and Strikes

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, September 30, 1918.

In recent letters I drew attention to the agitation regarding the cost of living and the action of the national government in fixing the wholesale prices of meat in all the states except this. The prices fixed were considered by the stockowners to be far too low. As a result, there was a shortage of stock in the sale yards in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and an actual meat famine in the capital and other large cities in those states.

In response to the agitation, the federal government has issued a new schedule of prices to be charged in the capital cities, with proportionately higher rates in the other parts of each state for meat as follows:

Victoria—Wholesale, beef, 53s. per 100 lbs.; mutton, 5½d. per lb.; lamb, 6½d. per lb.

New South Wales—Beef, 50s. per 100 lbs.; mutton, 5½d.; lamb, 6d.

Tasmania—Beef, 59s.; mutton, 6½d.; lamb, 7½d.

These prices represent an increase of about one penny per pound, wholesale. Of course, they have not been fixed without the usual howl and attempts to make political capital out of the action of the federal government. As a matter of fact, the government was badly advised in fixing the wholesale prices of meat so low in the first instance, since no account was taken of the economic conditions of the meat industry or of the enormous demand for meat on a world's short market.

It is practically laid down that during the export season the prices of meat shall be cheaper than during the non-export season. The basis of the scheme is to fix the rates for beef on a parity with export values, plus an amount to the butchers to cover costs.

The shortage in beef in various parts of Australia gave the labor party an excellent opportunity of making political capital out of the difficulty, by calling attention to the lower prices charged for meat in the state shops in Queensland, where there is a labor government. As I have previously explained, Queensland is the main source of supply for beef, and the labor government has added to the agreement of the packers to supply meat to the imperial government, an agreement by which the state government receives 12,000 tons of beef at a lower price. Hence, it is able to sell meat below the private butchers.

Denies American Connections.

Incidental to this controversy, the Controller of the Commonwealth Meat Administration, Sir Owen Cox, replying to the statement made by the premier of Queensland, said: "With reference to alleged rumors being abroad as to some one connected with the American beef trade, or Armour & Co. having an interest in the Commonwealth Meat Administration, if this refers to my company (Birt & Co., Ltd.), I wish to state emphatically that I have no connection, neither has my company any connection or association whatever, with the so-called American beef trust, or with Armour & Co. My company (Birt & Co.) had an arrange-

ment with Armour & Co., Ltd., an English company allied to Armour & Co., of Chicago, under which the Armour Co. handled our products in England, but that did not give Armour & Co. any control over our operations in Australia, and, further, the arrangement was terminated four months ago. Without any qualifications whatever, I say that Armour & Co. has no interest in the business of anybody connected with the Commonwealth Meat Administration, or those practical men who are assisting the Commonwealth Meat Administration in its endeavor to deal with this somewhat difficult war problem."

The killing season at the packing establishment has drawn to a close, but the later history of the season was marked by some disgraceful incidents. Notwithstanding that this meat is wanted for the soldiers and that, in some cases, overseas boats were waiting to lift it and, notwithstanding that a recent award of the Arbitration Court fixed very high rates of wages, a number of strikes took place and greatly hindered operations.

At the Gladstone meat works, a slow strike was initiated because some members of the union were not employed in tallying the carcasses as they left the freezing chambers—or some other similarly absurd notion—and the situation became so bad that at last the management had to close the works and divert the remaining cattle to the yards at Brisbane instead of freezing them.

At the Alligator Creek meat works, North Queensland, the slaughtermen were granted an increase of 7 per cent in their wages, the remainder of the men agreeing not to make similar demands. Immediately a demand was made at the Ross River works, in the same neighborhood. When the management conceded the increase to the slaughtermen, the whole of the employees made a similar demand, and ultimately initiated a slow strike. Afterward they stopped altogether, while there were a number of carcasses on the floor. These had to be dealt with by the foremen.

As there was a boat in port and the cattle were in yards where they could not be retained without loss occurring, the management was forced to give way and the works were reopened. It is quite clear that the men have made up their minds to secure increase of wages by direct action, and it is openly boasted that the Arbitration Court is too slow for them. It looks, therefore, as if there will be serious trouble in the ensuing meat season.

A similar state of things occurred at the more isolated works at Darwin, Northern Territory, earlier in the year.

Close of the Season.

The cattle and sheep killing season in Australia has been completed for this year. In Queensland the number of stock put through was about 100,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep less than in the previous year. The ensuing season is also expected to be short. The increased weight this year—the cattle were especially prime—made up some of the

loss entailed by the smaller number put through. The season was extended longer than it would have been, owing to strikes and to the works having to close down several times owing to the want of overseas space.

It was recently announced that the Imperial Government had agreed to advance 75 per cent. against frozen meat purchased on the Imperial Government's account six weeks after delivery, instead of three months as formerly. The arrangement applies both to New Zealand and Australia.

The Government of Western Australia recently erected works at Wyndham—the first in that State. Leslie McGhie, formerly of the Queensland Meat Export Company, has been appointed manager at £1,500 per annum. The works were not opened in the season just past. Private persons are proposing to erect second works at Carnarvon, and a large sum of money has been subscribed.

Some time ago I mentioned the deplorable condition of the Government abattoirs at Sydney (Homebush). A barrister was appointed to make an investigation, and in an interim report he has this to say:

"The condition of frys, brains, and tongues at Homebush reveals a shocking state of affairs. Even in winter a very large proportion of the frys are unsalable. In summer they are usually quite unfit for food. I am sure that of the 1,000,000 sheep killed at Homebush last year, at least 500,000 were unsalable. So much good food was lost to the metropolis by carelessness and lack of proper methods on the part of those who have the responsibility of dealing with the people's food. The losses and danger resulting from the supply of bad meat from Homebush appear to me to be so serious as to amount to a condemnation of that site if no efficient reform of methods could be made, but effectual remedies are obvious."

Position in New Zealand.

The treatment of stock in the Dominion has finished for the season. The stores are full of carcasses, but a certain amount of relief has been given by shipments. Moreover, additional storage space continues to be provided.

The present arrangement with the Imperial Government for the sale of meat extends to three months after the end of the war. A strong desire has been expressed to fix the time to coincide with the wool contract—a year after the termination of hostilities. A proposal has been made to that effect.

Since the war began New Zealand has sent away products to the value of £69,641,000, and has in stores at present meat, wool, dairy produce, etc., to the value of £23,250,000.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Wellington Meat Export Company, Limited, states that owing to continuance of war conditions and consequent lack of shipping, stocks have accumulated exceedingly, and the company's responsibilities are correspondingly great. In consequence, the directors have not taken to account estimated surpluses from sales of stocks in hand, but have decided to transfer to profit and loss account the balance of £10,000 standing in equalization of dividend reserve which, after deducting £5,564 9s. 4d. depreciation, leaves at credit

(Continued on page 32.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

GETTING RID OF SMOKE NUISANCE.

A small packer in the South asks for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have been operating our plant about a year, and one of our troubles is the smoke from our smokehouse, which filters through the plant and discolors the walls, etc. How can we remedy this? We would like to know, as in enlarging the plant we intend to greatly add to our smokehouse facilities.

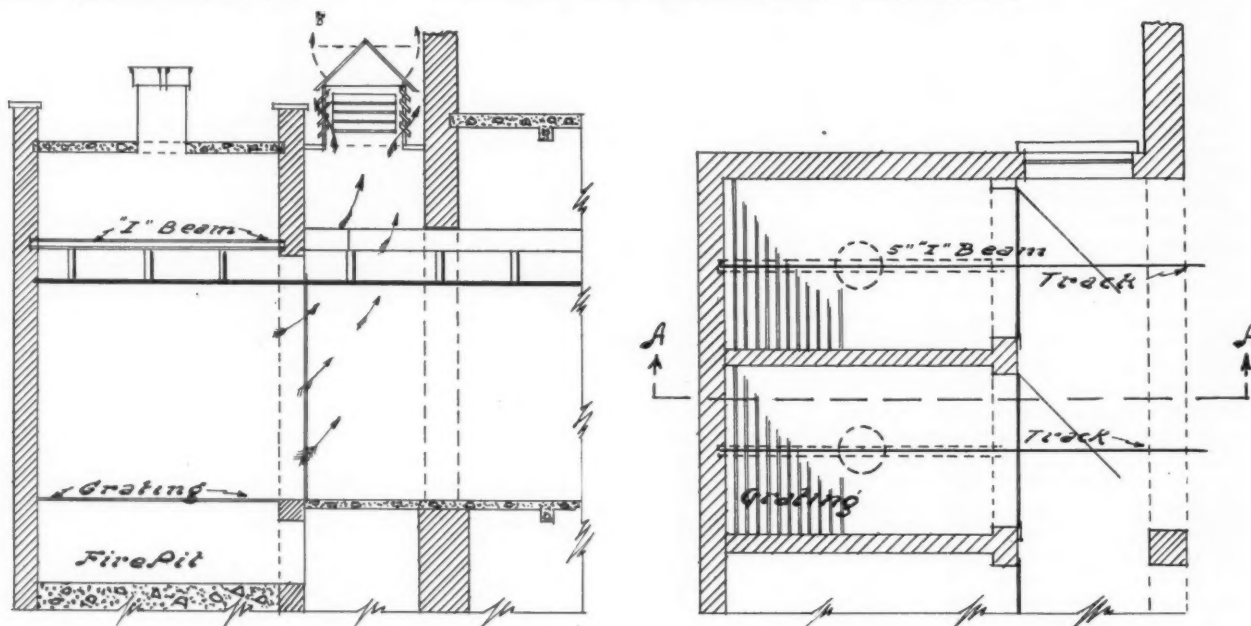
Smoke in the workrooms of a packinghouse is a decided nuisance. It not only annoys the workmen, but no matter how often the rooms are painted, the color will soon turn dark and the benefits from the paint or whitewash are gone.

This smoke trouble exists in many of the smaller packinghouses. This is due no doubt to the fact that with the constant enlarging of the business the smokehouses are usually overlooked. They are left alone in a space by themselves, which is quite often in the interior of the building.

A New York State packer who was bothered with this smoke nuisance decide to get rid of it, and laid out some new smokehouses on the outside of his present building. As can be seen on the illustrations, he pro-

vided a very effective way of preventing the smoke from coming into the building. Between the smokehouses, of which there are six, there is an alley or air duct about 6 feet in width, which divides the smokehouses from the main building, which is indicated on the plan by the heavy wall. There is a very large skylight with ventilators above this passageway, so that the smoke will have plenty opportunity to escape, thus preventing it from coming into the main building. In addition there are windows on each end of the passage, so that there is plenty of light and air circulation from the top and also the sides.

The packer who built these smokehouses found them to be very effective for getting rid of the smoke.



HOW A SMALL PACKER PLANNED HIS SMOKEHOUSE TO GET RID OF THE SMOKE.

Carry On

The entire Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the American Chemist who has made possible our vast Chemical Industry now playing such an important part in world history.

Without him there would have been a dearth of foods, dyes, drugs, explosives, and other high essentials, which would have lengthened the war and perhaps made Victory impossible.

The American Chemical Industry is now one of the giant factors in international commerce and will help supply the tonnage for the greatest merchant marine the world has ever known.

We are proud of the part Swenson Evaporators have taken in the upbuilding of this Industry and in the advance made in the Science of Evaporation. However, we are not satisfied to rest at this stage in progress and have, therefore, prepared ways and means for the further development of this new Science.

A Commercial Laboratory for tests in commercial quantities on any liquor is now available to prove up preliminary experiments in their practical relation to profit and loss.

We are looking forward to a closer co-operation with our American Chemists, being confident that they will avail themselves of this new service to further benefit the industry and "carry on."

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Cable Address: "Evaporator," Chicago

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

Published Weekly by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
OTTO V. SCHRENK, Vice-Pres. and Sec.
LAURA B. MCCARTHY, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRIETTA SENNER, Treasurer.
ROBERT G. GOULD, General Manager.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.
No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.
WESTERN OFFICES.
Chicago, Ill., 533 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 476.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.	
United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Post Union, per year	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, James B. McCrea, Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, O.
Vice-President, Gustav Biscoff, Jr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, Robert G. Gould, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, Max N. Ager, John C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O.
Executive Committee—Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chairman; B. W. Corkran, Corkran, Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Fred R. Burrows, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; James Craig, Jr., Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; James G. Crowne, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Agar, William Davies Co., Ltd., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert T. Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York, N. Y.; T. Henry Foster, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

FOOD PROBLEM AS WAR ENDS

Hostilities have come to a stop with much of the dramatic unexpectedness with which the storm of war burst four years ago. There was little in the war situation as late as midsummer on which to base hopes of the peace that draws near in the wake of the astounding German debacle. Of the internal situation in Germany that led to the amazing events of the past week, we know practically nothing, but the appeal of Dr. Solf, German secretary of foreign affairs, to President Wilson, makes it plain that the food situation is desperate and famine is near.

The need of apportioning the world's stores of foodstuffs so that the coming winter may not be more terrible in great areas of Europe than any during the war is the immediately pressing emergency of the interregnum which is neither war nor peace. In America, the producer and the consumer must co-operate for a long time to come precisely as they have done during eighteen months of war.

American meat packers and dealers in food

generally must undertake the process of adjusting their business for the economic aftermath of war, while meeting the tremendous demand upon them that comes with the possibility of a food famine on a vast scale in Europe this winter. For them the shock of peace must be met by orders for full speed ahead. Let domestic conditions be what they may, for the packers, the millers and the refiners there will be no time for sympathetic readjustments until months after other lines have accommodated themselves to the conditions of peace.

The Food Administration estimates that 180,000,000 people in Europe figuratively became supplicants for American food products when the agreement for an armistice opened the avenues of transportation. Fifty per cent more food must be sent to Europe during the next twelve months to ward off famine in Belgium, the Balkan states, Russia and the countries of what were the Central empire than was sent during the year just past to maintain the armies whose valor, backed by the energy and will to sacrifice of the people at home made victory for democracy possible. We have helped the peoples of Europe against tyranny; we must save them from starvation.

There will be no harvest in Europe for months. It will be years before the fruitful earth yields to its full, before all the farms are restored and the herds restocked. It will be years before the eighty millions of men who have been taken out of production readjust themselves or are replaced.

Meat packers of the United States will meet this crisis as they met that of war. In future years it will be the pride of the sons of the men whose great business enterprises are the work of but two generations that they did their duty as Americans; that they made it possible for the Government to proudly declare that the American army in France was the best fed army that ever went to war.

The packers worked themselves and their plants night and day; they met rush orders that came to them in continuous procession without a whimper and filled them without delay; they submitted to regulations such as were inflicted on no other industry; and they endured abuse from official notoriety seekers and sensation-loving newspapers without permitting it to affect in the slightest degree their energy or the quality of their work for their country.

The responsible officials of the Government know what the packers did for the success of American arms. Herbert Hoover knows. The packers know that they know, because the Food Administrator's official representative told them so at their convention dinner, and it is one of their comforts in moments of irritation begotten of unjust criti-

cism and ignorant vilification. It will continue to be their comfort if the food crisis in Europe operates to cause the continuance of a difficult domestic situation for the meat industry.

Prior to the armistice with Germany, the Supreme Council at Versailles adopted a resolution announcing its desire to co-operate with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey in supplying food to prevent famine. Germany will now be brought within the scope of the proposed plans. It is understood that Mr. Hoover has a plan for a rationing system similar to that which has been employed in Belgium. A food survey of the entire world is part of the plan, and this may disclose sources of supply hitherto left out of calculations because of wartime conditions.

The problem is complicated by the need of precautions against depleting domestic food stocks below the line of necessity. The American consumer must do his part. Restrictions on consumption will continue, prices will go higher in some instances and the general Governmental supervision of foodstuffs will be a necessity until at least one world harvest has been gathered and stored.

For meat packers, the relief from pressure in other lines will make itself felt in at least one important direction—the labor market. Once peace becomes a reality, plenty of workers will be available and the problem of helping stricken Europe will be speeded ahead with the situation simplified in a vital respect.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

With but little of the noise and tumult that marked the recent Liberty Loan campaign, the drive of the United War Work campaign for \$250,000,000 draws near to an end today. Success has been assured by the steady flow of subscriptions from all over the country during the week. The original objective was \$170,000,000. It is presumed that the revised figures were fixed upon when it became apparent that the earlier estimate of the sum fixed as necessary for the seven great organizations for war relief would not measure up to the generosity of the American people.

The great sum asked occasions no comment. The people have grown used to big figures. The fear that the cessation of hostilities might cause many to withhold their gift because of the withdrawal of the spectacular appeal that lies in battle and sudden death has been groundless. The people have given to the limit of their resources in unostentatious gratitude that the war is over, and during the months of waiting that are to come the American soldier and sailor will lack none of the comforts that it is possible for the efficient agencies of the people to provide.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The dissolution of the Omaha Rendering & Feed Co., Omaha, Neb., is reported.

A rendering plant is being built at Jefferson, Iowa, by the Jefferson Produce Company.

The new plant of the Midwest Packing Company on Railroad avenue, Omaha, Neb., has been opened.

The establishment of a packing plant at Foreman, Ark., is being considered by D. A. Cook and others.

The Douglas Cotton Oil Mill at Samson,

Ala., has been totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$200,000.

The Northern Packing Plant at Grand Forks, N. D., has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Plans have been completed for the rebuilding of Banks Brothers' Packing Company's plant at Norfolk, Va., which was destroyed by fire last summer. The cost of the new packing plant will be not less than \$200,000.

The Hawkinsville Oil Mill, a three-story

building at Hawkinsville, Ga., with a large fertilizer mixing plant, a car of cottonseed meal and one hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire.

Contract has been awarded by Swift & Company for the construction of two large buildings adjoining the plant in Exchange avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., to cost about \$500,000. One is a nine-story warehouse, 200 by 150, of reinforced concrete, to cost \$400,000, and containing 250,000 square feet of floor space for the storage of meat products. The other building will be a refrigerator plant, 100 by 150, mostly two stories high, with a cooling tower 80 feet high.

OCTOBER OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of October, 1918, was 23,163,596 pounds uncolored and 230,398 pounds colored, a total of 23,393,994 pounds. This was eight million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was over four million pounds more. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in October totaled 478,172.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

October, 1917	19,076,596
November	16,917,082
December	17,156,959
January, 1918	18,355,165
February	20,315,955
March	17,128,288
April	12,777,094
May	13,920,829
June	11,298,221
July	11,191,912
August	10,848,902
September	15,464,869
October	23,393,994

Good Lard Deserves Good Containers

You put the best into your lard—why not put your lard into the best—

HEEKIN PAILS

They are air-tight and so strongly made that they exclude every foreign substance or odor, and the lard cannot leak. Thus you will be relieved of all complaints and returned shipments.

We lithograph your name and trade mark on the pails, and do the work in such a manner that you are proud of every shipment you make.

Let a sample pail speak for itself.
Send for one today.

The Heekin Can Co.

Sixth and Culvert Streets

Cincinnati, Ohio

"Heekin Can Since 1901"

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

USE DOERING EQUIPMENT FOR A UNIFORM PRODUCT

Our Churns,
Melters,
Blenders, etc.

are Standard in the
up-to-date Margarine Plant.

For particulars write

C. DOERING & SON Inc.

1375 W. Lake St.

Chicago, Ill.



PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Irregular—November Pork Strong—Hog Prices Show Sharp Changes—Demand Continues Good—Export Program Large.

The situation in the provision market has been quite interesting during the past week, due to the rather irregular fluctuations in the market, and the developments regarding the possibility of the demand. The sharp advance in November pork to a certain extent reflected the presence of considerable orders in the market, but the market for hogs was quite weak, and at one time over a dollar per 100 lbs. below the average of the preceding week. The fact that the price of hogs advanced so sharply at one time over the base price for November was rather a surprise to the trade, and seemed to be the result of speculative conditions. From that advance there has been a gradual and quite steady reaction, resulting in a range of prices this week not far from the base level.

The movement of hogs is very heavy, and this is reflected in the packing operations. For the past week the packing was 705,000 compared with 603,000 last week, and 440,000 last year; since November 1 the packing has been 1,308,000, an increase of 468,000 compared with the corresponding two weeks last year. The huge movement of hogs has been quite a burden for the packers to care for, but this has not been reflected in the price for product, to any material extent, but rather in the action of the hog market. One reason for this was, possibly, the fact that the fixed price for hog products is based on the November price for hogs, and naturally with the price for the hogs and product agreed upon, there is no special necessity for any break in the price of futures, excepting the movement of hogs is so large that it would be practically impossible for the surplus to be taken care of.

The question as to the supply of storage room is quite an important factor. There is a good deal of apprehension as to this, and there has been considerable trouble in getting storage room. The question of cold storage is so important and the supplies needed for the army and navy and for shipment abroad so heavy that it has been difficult for some packers to find sufficient accommodations, and in certain sections of the country where storage has usually been com-

paratively easy to get, there has been difficulty in obtaining it, particularly for goods other than provisions.

There has been a determined effort on the part of the Food Administration to assist in this respect, and to prevent the piling up of storage stocks where it can be avoided, particularly in the way of fruits and meats that can be kept, if possible, without being put in storage and also in regard to poultry.

The export movement of provisions is expected to be very heavy. This is reflected in the statements made by the Food Administrator, in his recent addresses at Washington, regarding the world's situation, in which he emphasized the probable scarcity of fats and meats, and that there would not be enough to go around unless there were the intensest economy practised in regard to the fat and meat supply, and the supply of milk and dairy products. The situation is not so serious as regards wheat, but there is a marked deficiency in feedstuffs, and also a marked seriousness of situation regarding the fat and meat supply.

The total stocks of meats in the country as of November 1 were reported at 250,000,000 lbs. against 268,000,000 lbs. the preceding month and 156,000,000 lbs. last year. The fact that the stocks have decreased to some extent during the month, notwithstanding the enormous movement of hogs during the month of October, was quite a surprise, and showed that the demand had been much better than the trade had expected. There had been quite a general belief that the tremendous movement of hogs and heavy packing operations would result in accumulations which could not be cared for. It is evident, however, that the great pressure during October was taken care of, and that there was a net decrease in the supply of provisions at the leading points, of 18,000,000 lbs. While this decrease was not important, it was sufficient to reflect the immense shipments being made into domestic distribution and for export. The fact that the November orders for the Allies and for the army and navy are expected to be in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 lbs. means that the product will be taken care of, without very much question, from week to week, and kept from accumulating in a way which will be disastrous to the maintenance of values, compared with the price of hogs.

The export program will undoubtedly be increased, just as soon as it can be done

comprehensively. Already the Food Administration has taken up with the War Department the allocation of ships for the sending forward of food supplies to the other side in charge of the quartermaster, so that the food can be accumulated as rapidly as possible abroad, to have it ready for the pressure that will be brought upon it, and also have it ready for the decision as to distribution which will be reached at the Allied conference which will take place as soon as Mr. Hoover reaches the other side.

In regard to hog prices for next month, it is expected that there will be but moderate change compared with the prices which have prevailed the past month. The basis of 13 to 1 appears to have been abandoned as the factor for determining the price of hogs, and the price was apparently reached for the month of November by general agreement, and it is expected that it will be reached hereafter on the same basis. The rapid fluctuations in the price of corn made the matter so unstable that that basis, apparently, had to be abandoned. The necessity remains, however, for the maintenance of good prices for hogs, because there will be such a tremendous demand for meats and fats for the next year, at least, that only by the maintenance of relatively high prices for hogs can the production of animal fats and meats be encouraged to meet the tremendous demand which will undoubtedly be faced by the American markets. The demand, however, will be under the control of the Food Administration, as long as it exists, and probably under that of some other board when the Food Administration expires, as it will with the signing of peace, so as to prevent competitive buying in American markets, and the forcing of prices to a level which will be disastrous for both consumer and producer.

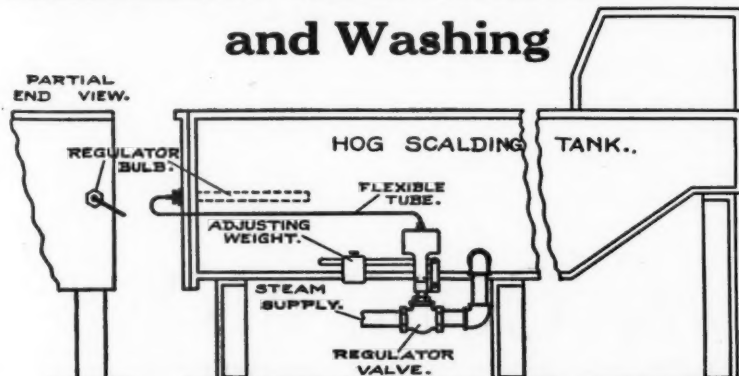
BEEF.—The market is strongly held. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$40@41; East India, \$59@63.

LARD.—The market continues firm, notwithstanding large hog receipts. Quoted: City, 26¼c.; Continental, \$28.75; South America, \$28.90; Brazilian kegs, \$29.90; compounds, 23@24¼c., nom.

PORK.—Locally the market is strong. Quoted: Mess, \$41½@42; clear, \$44@48, and family, \$53@55.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS

Automatic Heat Control in Hog Scalding and Washing



THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

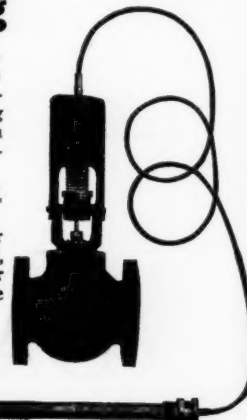
44 Architects Bldg., New York. 2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago. 375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston.
Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A thermostatic controller affords the only sure way to keep water properly hot in hog scalding tanks. Personal attention is irregular, and unnecessarily expensive.

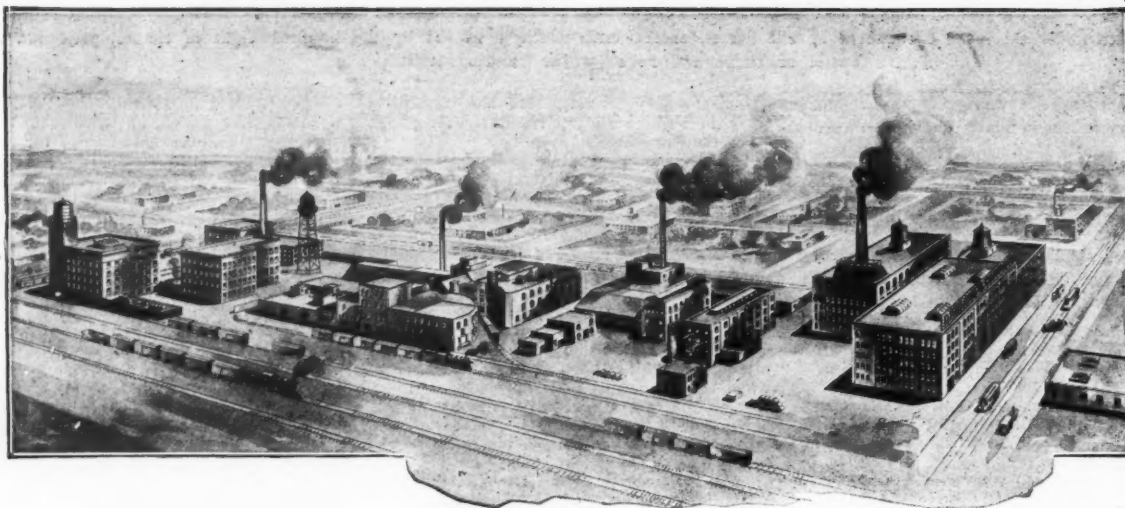
Ask for Bulletin 139, and get full particulars.

If you have any other problem in heat control, put it up to us. Our thirty years of experience are at your service.

In ordering always specify size of steam valve and give steam pressure.



Powers No. 11 Regulator. Simple, Automatic. Entirely self-contained. Absolutely reliable.



PLANTS OF

DARLING & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

FERTILIZERS, POULTRY FEED,
GLUE, HAIR, ETC.

BUYERS OF

OILS

HAIR

STICK

HIDES

BONES

HOOFS

GREASE

BLOOD

HORNS

TALLOW

CALFSKINS

TANKAGE

CRACKLINGS

GLUE STOCK

IN STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARLOADS

Write, Wire or Phone Us Your Offering

DARLING & COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS,

CHICAGO

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been comparatively steady during the week; there has been a moderately active demand, due to buying by pressure. The relative price of tallow, compared with other fats to a certain extent limits the buying; nevertheless, there has been sufficient demand to prevent any accumulation and pressure on the market. The termination of the war, and the fact that the demand for glycerine will be cut down very sharply with other war activities, will probably mean a material reduction in the demand, not only for tallow but for all fats out of which glycerine is made, and this will undoubtedly have considerable bearing on the future developments of the entire situation.

The movement of cattle at the interior continues liberal, and the production of tallow is on quite a large scale, but the demand for oleo oil is of such volume that there is a steady absorption of tallow for manufactures of oil, and this outlet will undoubtedly be a very important factor, and will continue to be an important offset to the decrease in the demand for the manufacture of glycerine. The relative price of butter fats is such that there has been a tremendous demand for substitute butters, which will undoubtedly continue as long as the high price of butter fat keeps up.

Quotations for prime city, 19½c., with city specials loose, 20¼c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—There has been a quiet, steady market in stearine during the week, with very slight changes in price. The demand is quiet, with buyers showing a disposition to pursue a conservative attitude, pending the general developments in the entire situation, as a result of the change in international conditions. Quotations, oleo, 24½c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS

OLEO OIL.—The market was quiet and unchanged. Extras are quoted at 28@28½c., according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Demand is quiet and offerings larger. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test \$3.10@3.15; 30 degrees at \$2.70@2.75, and prime \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market is steady with offers light, but demand quiet. Yellow, 17½@18c.; bone, 18@18½c.; house, 17½@18c.; brown, 17@17½c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

New York, November 14, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.73%
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.76
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.72%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.71
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.49½
Commercial, sight.....	5.44¾
Bankers' cables.....	5.43
Bankers' checks.....	5.44
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	41½
Commercial, 60 days.....	40½
Bankers' sight.....	41¼
Bankers' cables.....	41¼
Copenhagen—	
Bankers, sight.....	26.40
Bankers' cables.....	26.70

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 14, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼@4½c. lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2.65@3c. lb.; tale, 2@2¼c. lb.; silic, \$18@22 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 gallon; Cochin cocoanut oil, 19½@21c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17¼@18c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65@1.67 gallon; Soya bean oil, 18¼@18½c. lb.; corn oil, 18@18½c. lb.; peanut oil, soapmaker's 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 gallon.

Prime city tallow, special, 20¼c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, 58c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 36@37c. lb.; crude soap glycerine, 32@33c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 57@58c. lb.; prime packers' grease, 17½@17¾c. lb.

"LONG MAY THE WAR LAST!"

A Scotch breeder of prize cattle (says the Central News Glasgow correspondent) last week headed out of the auction ring a yearling calf for which he had received a price almost equaling the salary of a Cabinet Minister. He gleefully shouted, "Long may the war last!" Turning to his clerk, the auctioneer said, "Cancel that sale and boycott for ever that creature's herd!" The farmers present loudly cheered the auctioneer's decision.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 12, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 28¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 30¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 30c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 29¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 22¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 39c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 39c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 14, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 39@40c.; green hams 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31c.; city steam lard, 26½c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 26½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 40c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 39c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 38c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 37c.; skinned shoulders, 26c.; boneless butts, 34c.; Boston butts, 30c.; lean trimmings, 24c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 20c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 11c.; tails, 16c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 21c.

CEYLON and COCHIN COCOANUT OIL
IN BARRELS PROMPT DELIVERY
TALLOW, GREASE and ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

:-

New York City

CHICAGO EXPECTS 800,000 HOGS.

Experts Agree that Peace Will Bring No Diminution in Demand for Food Products.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1918.—The embargo on live stock shipments, due to peace celebration, was timely. Labor had but one thought on Monday, and that was to go out and celebrate, and there were very few live stock markets in any part of the country on that day. The result was that 50,000 hogs were left over for Tuesday's market, and the new arrivals brought the supply up to 70,000. The packers were free buyers and cleaned up all but about 13,000 hogs with a higher market than Saturday. The average price on hogs yesterday was \$17.65, as against \$17.60 the previous session, and the top yesterday was \$18.10. Today's market is steady with yesterday's market and the top the same. The medium priced grades of cattle today are sharply higher. Fat cows are selling from 75c. to \$1 higher than earlier in the week.

The receipts of hogs so far this month indicate the total supply in Chicago for the month will be about 800,000. There were many who predicted a million hogs in Chicago for November. This will not crowd the packers to any extent, as peace will tend to give them a better supply of labor. While there is conflicting expert opinion as to what will temporarily be brought about in the prices of many commodities, there is one subject on which those competent to judge are of one voice, and that is that the big demand for meat and dairy food will be fully up to our ability of production.

John Fletcher, president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, formerly president of the Drovers' Bank, who is considered one of the best posted financiers in the live stock

industry, says that the live stock industry is on the threshold of one of the greatest booms it has ever experienced. Herbert Hoover, head of the Food Commission, says: "For the next 30 or 60 days there is barely enough shipping at our shores to take care of our current production of pork products and our storage is deficient. Later on, when ships are available, we will need to call upon our people for great sacrifices. On the other hand, the shortage in our supply of dairy products is today so acute that we are compelled to limit exports."

It is needless for us to repeat what we have been saying for a long time—that America would be called upon after the war to supply Europe with meat foods. This is the only country that can furnish hog products to any extent. Denmark, which raised a liberal amount of hogs, has been drawn on until they are practically out of supplies, and all the other smaller countries that raised hogs have been cleaned up. Even dairy cattle have come under the butcher's knife. As a result, the United States will not only have to furnish meat, but they will also have to furnish live stock for breeding purposes to nearly every country in Europe.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN SEPTEMBER.

Official reports from seven leading markets for September show receipts of cattle totaling about 340,000 head greater than a year ago. Hog marketing at these seven points was nearly 500,000 head more than last year. Sheep and lamb receipts were about 800,000 head greater than last year.

For the nine months ending with September cattle receipts at seven principal points were about 1,510,000 head greater than for the same period of 1917. Hog marketing was 2,400,000 head more, and sheep and lamb receipts were 1,200,000 more.

The comparison of the official figures on receipts at seven markets for September is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	388,790	45,048	397,093	667,600
Kansas City..	415,897	60,862	211,205	274,818
Omaha	244,838	*	147,405	769,395
St. Louis	191,201	*	175,995	58,187
St. Joseph....	84,526	9,097	130,192	108,900
Sioux City ..	83,969	4,068	109,540	66,013
St. Paul	162,333	20,877	57,877	123,458
Tl. Sept., '18.	1,571,556	140,552	1,229,907	2,068,431
Tl. Sept., '17.	1,232,633	104,967	760,315	1,237,187

Receipts for nine months ending September, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,589,275	325,472	6,039,806	2,958,381
Kansas City..	1,978,335	202,375	2,218,524	1,173,796
Omaha	1,406,191	*	2,696,686	2,417,573
St. Louis	1,047,764	*	2,295,162	406,867
St. Joseph....	546,276	50,830	1,592,016	632,206
Sioux City ..	545,231	24,770	1,923,249	201,818
St. Paul	699,347	212,351	1,312,043	235,472
Tl. 9 mos., '18.	8,812,419	1,015,798	18,067,486	8,026,116
Tl. 9 mos., '17.	7,302,941	849,540	15,629,585	6,835,553

Slaughters for September, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	292,796	40,902	373,314	421,245
Kansas City..	185,288	39,800	144,301	121,334
Omaha	124,515	*	95,971	191,967
St. Louis	133,572	*	116,626	51,962
St. Joseph....	54,094	8,019	109,952	56,567
Sioux City ..	39,964	3,746	72,553	26,727
St. Paul	26,619	16,725	37,460	31,875
Tl. Sept., '18.	856,848	109,192	950,177	901,617
Tl. Sept., '17.	608,006	87,034	599,789	452,601

Slaughters for nine months ending September, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,944,909	504,293	5,133,627	2,275,190
Kansas City..	1,083,931	191,735	1,805,566	685,595
Omaha	841,295	*	1,893,518	1,101,059
St. Louis	797,059	*	1,531,260	351,664
St. Joseph....	344,814	41,414	1,388,965	443,048
Sioux City ..	255,512	22,423	1,116,495	112,656
St. Paul	219,466	180,612	787,810	73,211
Tl. 9 mos., '18.	5,486,986	940,477	13,627,241	5,042,403
Tl. 9 mos., '17.	4,660,823	776,364	11,686,594	4,656,579

*Calves not separately reported.

ROGERS BROWN & COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

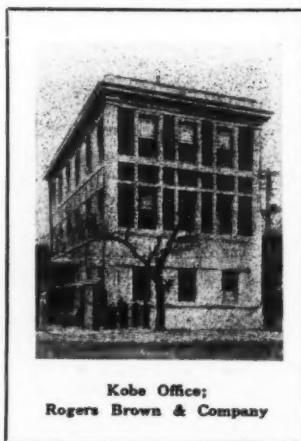
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE, JAPAN
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Importers
of

VEGETABLE OILS
VEGETABLE TALLOWES
FISH AND WHALE OILS
ANIMAL TALLOWES
COPRA
OIL SEEDS
BEANS AND PEAS
FERTILIZER



Kobe Office;
Rogers Brown & Company

Exporters
of

IRON AND STEEL
MACHINERY
LUMBER
CHEMICALS
BARREL SHOOKS
GLUE
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

OWNERS AND OPERATORS

East Waterway Dock and Warehouse Company, Seattle—Oil Storage and Handling—Rogers Brown Transportation Company, Seattle Tank Cars.

Rogers Brown & Company provide to an unusual degree two essentials necessary to the complete satisfaction of both buyer and seller—complete and extensive organization and intimate knowledge of foreign trade.

Cable Address:
"ROGBRO"

Head Office: 708-714 Hoge Building, Seattle

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Irregular—Supplies of Copra and Soya-Bean Oil Large—Demand Irregular—Talk of Export Shipments—Prices Unsettled.

The past week has shown a rather irregular position in the oil market, particularly that of coconut oil and soya-bean, due to the development of conditions on the coast as a result of the large supplies on hand and arriving. The market for copra was particularly unsettled, and a sharp break was seen as a result of heavy arrivals on the coast; some sales at fairly low prices were reported. The market for coconut oil reflected this situation and also the results of heavy stocks with a sharp decline in spot sales through the pressure of supplies of tank cars in various sections of the country, and low prices were made followed by a rather quick recovery when the distressed oil was taken off the market. There seems to be an accumulation of oil stocks in the country, which are pressed for sale, while the inability to relieve the market by shipments to neutrals is creating pressure which from time to time is only relieved by sharp fluctuations in price.

It is understood that strong representation has again been made to Washington on the question of the raising of the export embargo, and the granting of permission for shipments to the neutrals as well as to the Allies and other countries, but as yet no

definite results have been accomplished. The fact, however, that some relief in this direction from the large stocks is expected at almost any time results in willingness on the part of large interests to buy on declines in the market, which undoubtedly act as a stabilizing influence.

Whether it will be possible to get the necessary permits for exports of oil before the Food Conference in London has announced its conclusion is considerable of a question. It is a known fact that one of the great questions will be the supply of oils and fats during the next few months, and only by the most intense conservation will the supplies be sufficient to go around. Temporarily, there is a large stock of oils on the market in this country, particularly of copra, coconut oil and soya-bean oil, but with the completion of the program for relieving conditions abroad, there is likely to be a considerable change in this respect.

One factor which will enter into the situation to a considerable extent will be the termination of the war orders for glycerine, and the elimination of this demand on the fat and oil situation, which will reduce materially the buying on this account, and release a large amount of oil for manufacturing and food purposes. This will undoubtedly be an important factor in the market and will, to a certain extent, offset the shortage of supplies on the other side. In connection with this there has been a rather sharp change in palm oil with some oil pressing on the market, and there has been a decline in values from the quotations

recently prevailing. The whole situation is so strained and extraordinary that only by the most careful and conservative action will the trade be able to pass through the situation without meeting with, possibly, considerable difficulty.

With the termination of the activities of the Food Administration, which will come with the signing of peace, it is also expected that there will be an elimination of the restrictions on the market for cottonseed oil, and already there is beginning to be the discussion of the probability of the resumption of dealings in futures just as soon as the restrictions have been removed. How soon this will occur will, of course, depend upon how soon the peace treaty is signed, and whether there may be any supplementary legislation by Congress regarding an extension of the life and powers of the Food Administration. The powers conferred by the legislation last year were war powers, and will not be needed with peace. It is not expected that there will be any extension of powers which will interfere with the free action of trade as soon as the safety of the lives of the people whom it is the duty of the Allies to protect has been assured.

The immense movement of hogs at the west means a very large production of animal fats, but this is being taken care of promptly, and is not a serious factor in the market. The demand for edible fats of all kinds seems to be particularly good, and the supplies of lard are going into distribution very promptly. Prices are being maintained and there is no competition in this respect

The
American
Cotton
Oil
Co.



LAW & COMPANY, Inc.

FORMERLY

THE PICARD-LAW CO.

Consulting, Analytical, Engineering

Chemists

AND

Bacteriologists**Expert Vegetable Oil
Chemists**AND SPECIALISTS IN ANALYSIS OF
CATTLE FEEDS**PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS****FERTILIZERS****FUEL, LUBRICATING OILS****AND BOILER WATERS**Main Laboratories: Carolina Branch:
Atlanta, Ga. Wilmington, N. C.

with the price of oils. It is expected that there will be a continued heavy movement of hogs, particularly as the prices for hogs will naturally be influenced by the continuation of relatively low prices for corn. Unless there is a radical change in the price of corn later, it will probably be difficult for the price of hogs to be maintained at the quotations fixed for November, and it may be that they will decline to the originally proposed base price of \$15.50. There is undoubtedly some apprehension in the country regarding this, which probably explains without any question the heavy movement of live stock to market, with the evident desire to take advantage of the prevailing prices rather than wait until later in the season.

Cottonseed oil prices:

Closing prices, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.Closing prices Monday, Nov. 11, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.Closing prices Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.Closing prices Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.Closing prices Thursday, Nov. 14, 1918.—
Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

OLEO OIL.—The market was quiet and unchanged. Extras are quoted at 28¢@28½¢, according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Demand is quiet and offerings larger. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.10@3.15; 30 degrees at \$2.70@2.75, and prime, \$2.25@2.50.

GREASE.—The market is steady, with offerings light but demand quiet. Yellow, 17½¢@18¢; bone, 18¢@18½¢; house, 17½¢@18¢; brown, 17¢@17½¢.

COCONUT OIL.—The undertone is easier with consuming demand lacking. Foreign oil is dull, with Manila quoted at 15½¢@15¾¢, sellers tanks. Ceylon dom. 17¢@17½¢, and Cochín dom., bbls., 18½¢@18¾¢.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull all

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 7, 1918, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 2, 1918, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar street, New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on November 14, 1918, at 3 p. m., and will remain closed until December 6, 1918, at 10 a. m.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.



The high excellence of our
"Buttercup" and "Snowflake"

**PEANUT AND COTTONSEED OILS**

has been long recognized by the trade.

Shipped in barrels and our own tank-cars—
or in tins, to suit our customers' convenience.

MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CORPORATION

(ESTABLISHED 1837)

(Sole Distributors for the Edible Oil Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.)

1303 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.**136 Liberty St., New York City**

Boston

Chicago

Philadelphia

Cleveland

Cincinnati

Seattle

San Francisco

around and an easier feeling is in evidence. On the coast prices are quoted at 15¼¢@15½¢, sellers' tanks, prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 18¢@18¼¢.

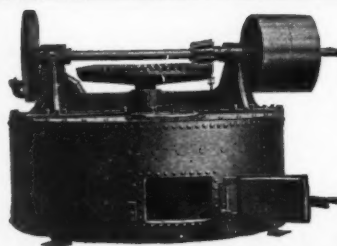
PEANUT OIL.—Demand is not active, but the market is steady. Crude oil is offered at \$1.37. Oriental oil is quoted at 18¼¢@18½¢. Edible spot in bbls. at 21¼¢@22¢.

CORN OIL.—The market is inactive but

firm. Refined oil is in fair demand. Crude is quoted at 17¼¢@18¢, in bbls.

PALM OIL.—No new features were reported. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18¢@18½¢, nom., in bbls.; Nigar, nom.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS

**TRIUMPH
TANKAGE DRYERS**

In successful use more than 30 years. They dry tankage thoroughly and take little steam and power. Standard sizes for all conditions. Our Bulletin 40 tells all about them.

C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO NEW YORK, N. Y.

Our CASH PROVISION DEPT., in charge of George W. Beman, is in close touch with the cash supply and demand. Wire us your offers and bids.

**SIMONS, DAY
& Co.****CASH AND FUTURE GRAIN AND PROVISIONS****STOCKS—BONDS—COTTON****322-330 Postal Telegraph Building,**

Phone Harrison 344

CHICAGO

Direct Private Wires to
New York, Peoria, Sioux
City, Waterloo, Fort
Dodge and Cedar Rapids.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Fressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries:

IVORYDALE, O.
FORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
MACON, GA.

General Offices:
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Cable Address: "Procter"

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building, NEW YORK CITY

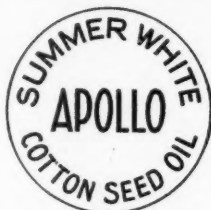
SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP., PORTSMOUTH, VA., AND GULF & VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHOICE DEODORIZED WHITE

PEANUT OIL



Crude or Refined
Cotton Seed Oil
Suitable for all purposes.



We carry a stock of all
grades in all the princi-
pal cities of the East

DANISH OIL SUBSTITUTES.

The various industries in Denmark requiring vegetable or animal oils in the manufacture of their products have been handicapped during the past eighteen months by a shortage of materials. This has naturally led to attempts at substitution. These efforts, while not producing satisfactory results in many instances, are at least interesting as experiments.

Closely connected with the efforts to find oil substitutes are the efforts to find substitutes for the feeding stuffs usually produced from the same raw materials as the oils. For instance, both oil and cake were formerly made from the soya beans, which were imported into Denmark in considerable quantities from Asia. No consignments of soya beans or other oil seeds have arrived in Denmark for more than a year, and factories dependent normally upon the importation of such products have been directing the attention of farmers to the cultivation of oil-producing seeds to replace these imports.

Experiments were made about a year ago with oil obtained from sunflower seed. The oil was found to be edible and capable of being used in making margarine, but the growing of sunflowers on a large scale for this purpose was not profitable. Experiments are now being conducted with a view to using sunflower oil in making varnish for linoleum.

The Industriraadet and the Committee of Forestry have evolved a plan for collecting beechnuts throughout the country. These nuts yield a palatable edible oil. Inasmuch as a considerable quantity of the nuts can be had and high wages are offered for collecting them, a rather large amount of oil from this source is expected this year.

TRINIDAD'S COCOANUT INDUSTRIES.

The cocoanut estates of Trinidad, although confined within comparatively small portions of this island by the seacoast, are apparently yielding greater profits on the capital in-

vested in them than any other agricultural industries of the island. As there is constant planting of new trees, the industry is bound to expand greatly in importance during the next few years.

During the year 1917 there were exported from Trinidad 16,595,282 cocoanuts locally grown, valued at \$441,565, and also 760,430 foreign cocoanuts, chiefly Venezuelan, valued at \$20,975, making a total of 17,355,712 cocoanuts, valued at \$462,540. Most of these were shipped to the United States, the declared exports at this consulate showing that during the year 1917 the United States imported from Trinidad 13,867,655 native cocoanuts, valued at \$398,912, and 696,100 Venezuelan cocoanuts, valued at \$22,806.

The exports of copra in 1917 amounted to 7,201,448 pounds, valued at \$533,396. The declared export returns of this consulate show that 3,277,258 pounds, of the value of \$228,055, were exported to the United States. All the copra exported from Trinidad in 1917 was locally produced.

Trinidad also produces approximately 140,000 gallons of cocoanut oil per year for consumption of the local population, especially of the East Indian coolie classes, who use it as a food, and also as a lotion for their bodies. The amount of cocoanut oil produced depends to some extent upon the relative price of copra, for when the export price of copra offers more profit than the manufacture of the same into cocoanut oil, the owners of the cocoanut oil factories, most of whom make copra before they make the oil, prefer to sell the copra for export. The local government, however, would never permit

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

HARDENED OIL

For delivery, commencing January, 1919, we will be prepared to supply about 60,000 lbs. a month of Hardened Soya Bean Oil, hardened to a titre of 58° and of a good white color. This is an excellent material for many uses, and we will be glad to hear from the trade regarding it.

BOYER OIL COMPANY, Inc.

29 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 240, 241, 242

such large export of copra as would result in serious curtailment of coconut oil production, but if necessary would impose embargoes to keep sufficient copra in the coun-

try to assure continued production of the oil, which is recognized as an economic necessity for the poorer classes of Trinidad. It was to prevent threatened curtailment in the out-

put of coconut oil, as well as to increase the revenues of the Colony, that the export duty on nuts was raised in May of this year from \$0.90 per 1,000 to \$4, and the export duty on copra also was increased from \$0.20 to \$1.22 per 100 pounds. The East Indians in Trinidad, who include roughly about one-third of the total population of 368,000, have religious prejudices against the use of lard or other animal fats, consequently they must use vegetable oils, and coconut oil is the most readily available.

SPAIN REGULATES EXPORT.

A royal order published in Spain on September 16, 1918, authorizes the formation of a committee to regulate the domestic supply of linseed oil and linseed cake. This committee is composed of two representatives of linseed oil mills, two representatives of painters and two representatives of the Association of Cattle Raisers of the Kingdom, and will have for its president the acting president of the Commission for the Distribution of Taxable Construction Materials.

The functions of the committee will be to investigate petitions for the export of linseed oil and cake in their relation to the domestic supply and to report to the Ministry of Supplies. No export licenses for linseed oil and cake will be granted to manufacturers of these products who are not recognized by this committee.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

Crushers and Refiners of Cottonseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oils

SNOWDRIFT

Scoco and Kneedit
—vegetable shortenings

Wesson Oil

"77" CHOICE SALAD OIL "44" CHOICE BUTTER OIL
"88" CHOICE WHITE OIL "22" YELLOW COOKING OIL

*Crude Mills throughout the Cotton States, Refineries and Plants at
Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, Chicago, Bayonne
New York City Office at 120 Broadway*

ROBERT J. COLINA COMPANY

LIVE STOCK PURCHASING AGENTS **EXCLUSIVELY**

Union Stock Yards—CINCINNATI

Michigan Central Stock Yards—DETROIT

RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. WRITE

mitsui & co., ltd.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

Offices in Every Important City in the World

DIRECT IMPORTERS FROM

JAPAN OIL

SOYA BEAN OIL
PEANUT OIL
COCOANUT OIL
RAPESEED OIL
CHINA WOOD OIL
JAPAN VEG. WAX
CHINESE VEG. TALLOW
WHITE GREEN
CHINESE ANIMAL TALLOW

RICE

SIAM GARDEN RICE
SIAM RICE NO. 1
SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIROMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGOON WHITE



INDIA PRODUCE

EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
DRIED GINGER
CASSIA
MUSTARD SEED
SESAME SEED
POPPY SEED
AJOWAN SEED
POTATO FLOUR
TAPIOCA FLOUR
BEAN FLOUR
RICE FLOUR
PEANUTS—
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED
WALNUTS
BEAN CAKE
CRAB MEAT
DRIED FISH
CANNED FISH

mitsui & co., LIMITED

65 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

TEL. RECTOR 7110

OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The Hide, Leather and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board, is making it plain that removal restrictions quantities frigorifico hides that may be purchased by tanners and others applies only to take-off to January 1, and not to any hides not covered by maximum price regulations. Inquirers are being informed maximum price regulations have not been rescinded, nor has this division removed the requirement making allocation applications necessary. Rumors to the contrary have been persistent and not confirmed. No action has been taken as yet to lift other conservation restrictions on articles made of leather, although it is looked for in the near future. Tanners' Council is planning to send a large delegation to Atlantic City December 4 to attend convention of War Service Committees under auspices of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, at which after-war conditions, necessities and trade will be considered. Hide dealers throughout the country have brought up question of requirement that tail bones be taken out before hides are sold, and it is pointed out that on July 5 Food Administrator Hoover ordered that in dressing animals, entire tail should be removed, and that practice of leaving 2 or 3 joints be discontinued. He claimed that 23,000,000 to 24,000,000 tails (of all cattle, including cows) will be conserved for food purposes. Unsettled conditions in Washington are holding up proposed purchases of officers' dress shoes and puttees.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet and waiting. It is reported that should the maximum prices be removed a rise is expected to be noted in the heavy hides, while a drop will be noted in the lights. The "Big 5" who is reported lately to have sold his hides denies same, and states that his position is a strong one, and will not sell until further developments are noted. Maximums for November-December are 29c. for heavy native steers; 28c. for lights; butts, 27c.; Colorados, 26c.; heavy Texas, 27c.; lights, 26c.; extreme lights, 25c.; branded cows, 22c.; heavy native cows, 27c.; light native cows, 23c.; native bulls, 20½c., and branded bulls, 18½c. January kill is quoted at one cent less.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Quiet and waiting. No changes noted as market is well sold up on big packer maximums.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading thus far this week has been limited, mainly due to the fact of the signing of the armistice. Both buyers and sellers want to see what new de-

velopments this will have on the market before doing anything in the way of business. Many are of the opinion that the restrictions and other things which were made necessary through the war may be eliminated, and in that case changes may be noted, although it is doubtful whether any changes will be noted, and if there should be any changes it may affect extremes which are in very good demand, and should maximums be removed may go higher in order to meet the demand. Many dealers are uncertain whether they should select their country hides and work them so that they will be able to say that they are as good as packers, giving as their reason that buyers may eventually claim that stock is not up to packer standard, and then, after all the trouble, will be forced to accept country hide prices in order to dispose of their holdings. A number of the smaller dealers have signed contracts at the regular country prices and will continue as heretofore; that is, before the new ruling governing maximums for country packer hides were established. Conditions in the country sections are firm at 18½@20c. delivered basis for all weight hides as to sections, dates and descriptions. Heavy steers here are quoted at 23¼@24c.; butts are quoted at 20¼@21c.; extremes, 21¼@22c.; heavy cows, 22¼@23c.; branded hides, 17c.; bulls, 16¼@17c., and glue hides at 13@14c. nominal.

CALF AND KIP quiet. Packer skins continue to be unsold although seller claims that a few inquiries have been received for the stock, but as they cannot agree as to price nothing has as yet materialized. Buyers' views are low on the stock, but packers believe that maximum figures should be realized for the Northern slaughter at least with a large quantity of fresh skins included so that the offer may seem attractive. First salted local city skins quoted at 40@44c. as to dates, with sales effected at both figures; countries are quoted at 34c., with supplies well sold up; resalted city skins, 31½@41¾c.; mixed city and country skins last sold at 38@40c. Deacons are quoted at \$2.50 and light calf at \$2.70 for country run, with cities at 60c. premium. Kipskins quiet and waiting at 23¼@24c. for country run; resalted city skins at 25¼c. and first salted city and packer skins at 26@27c. asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES firm with a steady undertone. It is understood that packers feel

that maximums will continue for the present quarter, and one packer who was reluctant in allocating his hides has now done so at the full maximums. This packer distributed his hides last week, but did not sign contracts. These were made out today. The unsold packers are still remaining inactive. At outside points some small business effected, and one packer is reported selling November, December and January cows and steers about 1,000 per month at the full maximums.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Locally, market is sold up. At outside points some activity developed and a couple of cars of small packer hides moved at the big packer maximums for November, December and January.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading this week was much less than the preceding one. Tanners claim that, owing to the unsettled conditions caused by the signing of the armistice, they prefer to wait and see developments before buying. The persistent rumors that maximums may be lifted causes a number of dealers from offering, as they believe that higher rates will prevail should this be done. In absence of sales old maximum rates are talked for whatever is available. Prior to November Middle West hides quoted at 21@22c. for butts and extremes, respectively. Present kill ¾c. less. New York State, New England, etc., all weight hides steady. Carlots are not available, and small lots sell at 19@20c. Southern waiting.

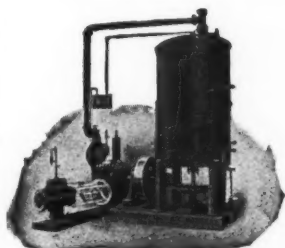
CALFSKINS.—Conditions are unchanged. A good demand for present kill with sellers not offering, preferring to wait. Maximums talked. Most sellers are well sold up. New York city's, \$3.60, \$4.50, \$5.40. Countries, \$3.15, @3.25, \$4.05@4.15; \$4.95@5.05.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES.—No new features were noted in this market. It is understood that all available shipping space from Venezuela and Columbia has been contracted for, and that the cabled orders which were confirmed will be shipped. Although there have been rumors of lifting maximum prices, up to the present writing no official information has been received on that point. An offering is noted of 500 West Indies averaging 20 lbs. at 37c. on New York weighed and selection. Chinas are steady, but asking rates are above maximums. Mexicans steady with late arrivals delivered on allocating certificates. The River Plate market is steady.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate is firm, but it is too early yet to note any trading. Cables received, however, state that prices for most hides are above maximums. Frigorifico steers are maximumed at \$60 and cows at \$44, which is the price asked by the Allies. Nothing as yet materialized on the offering of Matadore and Saladero hides. Offerings have been cabled down for hides, but confirmation of same has as yet not been received. This market, as well as the others, is in a waiting state watching developments in Washington. The spot market is steady, but no further sales are reported. Maximum rates talked for all unsold lots.

JOHN HOFFMAN RETIRES.

John Hoffmann, President of the John Hoffmann's Sons Co., pork and beef packers of Cincinnati, has relinquished active connection with his company. J. A. Wiederstein, former Secretary, succeeds Mr. Hoffmann as President of the company.



RENDERER!

Present your problems freely. They will be answered. We helped others, and can aid you.

The Wannenwetsch System

of Rendering is the most economical, is care-free, sanitary, occupies minimum space, and will net you greater profits than your present system.

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.
563 William St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ANTON STOLLE & SONS PORK AND BEEF PACKERS
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF HIGH-GRADE SAUSAGES.
THE RICHMOND ROSE BRAND Members A. M. P. A. **Richmond, Ind.**

SCHAFFNER BROS. CO., BEEF AND PORK PACKERS **Erie, Pa.**
MANUFACTURERS OF THE Full Weight Brand of Pure Lard, Keystone Hams and Bacon.
HIDES, TALLOW, GREASE, STICK, TANKAGE, CRACKLINGS, HOG HAIR

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 13.

On Monday we had estimated receipts of 28,000 cattle. The peace news arrived at 2:30 a. m., and by common consent everybody proceeded to celebrate by joining in one mad throng that raced for the loop district where the city celebrated until the wee small hours of the next morning. All we could do was to yard, feed and water and take good care of consignments that were billed to the National until Tuesday morning, at which time only 7,000 fresh cattle arrived, the railroads having issued an embargo to their country agents early Monday morning not to receive any shipments of livestock for earlier delivery than Thursday's market. Consequently, the only cattle that have arrived since Monday are such as were on the road, being about 7,000 Tuesday and 8,000 today, making a total of approximately 43,000 for the first three days of the week.

The steer trade is strong, active and higher, the better grades showing 25¢/50¢ advance, while the cheaper kinds are strong and in some cases 25¢ higher. We "topped" Tuesday's market with 40 head of long yearlings averaging 1,170 at \$19.50 per cwt. for George Wallace of St. Charles, Iowa, but the receipts included very few steers good enough to bring over \$18.50, and bulk of the corn-fed steers that have been fed 4 to 6 months are bringing \$17@18, while 3 to 4 months fed cattle are selling at \$14.50@16.50, with plenty of short-fed steers all the way from \$10.50@14, according to weight, quality and flesh. We are still getting a liberal percentage of cheap little killing steers weighing 550 to 800 that lack quality, and have to sell to the killers all the way from \$6@8.50 per cwt. No one seriously questions the continuance of the phenomenal demand for beef, as it will be months and perhaps a year or so before the Allies will disband their armies. The near future of the trade, however, looks a little dubious, as pre-Thanksgiving markets are generally unsatisfactory, so we can see nothing to be gained by holding back any cattle destined to come soon.

For the time being trade on butcher stuff shows a right decent recovery from the low spot a week ago, most everything in the line showing 25¢/50¢ upturn, with extreme cases of even more improvement. In our opinion declines in the she stuff trade will be short-lived and quickly recovered, and after the first of the year the usual strong market with an upward tendency can be expected, but the near future of the trade is fraught with uncertainty. For instance, on account of the embargo which has curtailed this week's receipts, we may see, and rather think we will see, some further upturn in prices before a reaction takes place, but there is every likelihood of fairly liberal marketward movement of cattle within the next week or ten days. Furthermore, Thanksgiving looms in the near future so we feel that any further upturn that may take place in the market is very likely to be lost before the latter part of the month as we are at a time of year when rather liberal receipts can be expected from week to week.

Canner cows are selling from \$5@5.25; cutters, \$5.50@6; fair beef cows, \$6.25@7.25; medium to good, \$7.50@8.50; fat cows, \$8.75@10.50 with a few choice heavy cows up to \$12.50. Trashy little heifers are selling from \$5.50@5.75; fair killing heifers, \$6.25@7.25; medium kinds, \$7.50@8.50; good ones, \$9@10, and choice up to \$12.50. Fat butcher bulls are selling \$8.75@10 with a few up to \$11; heavy bolognas up to \$8; medium bolognas up to \$7.25; good light bulls, \$6.50@7.50, with common quality light bulls around \$5.50. Calves are strong with vealers up to \$16.50.

On Monday we had estimated receipts of 51,000 hogs, but "no market" on account of

the celebration of peace. The railroads promptly notified their country agents not to receive stock for earlier delivery than Thursday. Consequently all the hogs that have arrived since Monday were such that were on the road. Tuesday's run is estimated at 14,000, and today's receipts at 18,000, or 83,000 hogs for the first three days of this week. The trade opened fairly active, especially on the better grades of hogs, with choice kinds selling from \$17.75@18; top, \$18.10; good mixed and mixed packing grades, \$17.40@17.70; plain heavy and mixed packing grades and big heavy packers, \$17@17.40; with rough plain packers in small lots from \$16.50@16.75. The trade closed fair. In view of the likelihood of a rather liberal supply during the balance of the week on account of the accumulation due to the temporary embargo, it looks very much as if we might see a somewhat lower trade, so at this writing we see no occasion for getting "bullish" over the prospects, although there has been every reason to believe that the agreed upon daily minimum of \$17.50 for packers' droves during the month of November would be lived up to, if possible.

Trade in sheep and lambs has continued on the downward trend since our last issue, and it is hard telling how low a level prices would have reached this week had it not been for the railroads refusing shipments Monday and Tuesday owing to the holiday. It seemed surprising that more than 40,000 sheep and lambs should land here last Monday morning after the severe decline of last week. It seems that holders are giving the condition of the market no consideration in getting rid of supplies that were laid in during July, August and September, and prospects indicate that the market will be badly over-supplied most of the time between now and holiday season, after which time values will no doubt rapidly seek a much higher level. While some feeders are forced to market for lack of feed and shelter, there are many who can hold to advantage until the bulk of the pasture and cornfield stuff is cleaned up, and by holding back awhile when it is possible to do so, feeders will not only help their neighbors who are forced to come, but will make a much better place for themselves after awhile.

Quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$14.75@15.25; poor to medium, \$12.50@14; culls, \$10@11.50; good to choice yearlings, \$10.75@11.25; fat wethers, \$9.75@10.50; fat ewes, \$8.75@9.50; poor to medium, \$7.50@8.50; culls, \$4.50@6; feeding lambs, \$13.50@14.50; feeding yearlings, \$10@10.75; feeding wethers, \$8.50@9.25; choice breeding ewes, \$12@13; feeding ewes, \$7.50@8.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 12, 1918.

The cattle run for the week ending today is heavy, the count being something in excess of 41,000 head. During the entire week the supply of steers, particularly of the good and medium kinds, was very short and no choice or prime offerings on hand at all. The top for the week was 17.25, which was paid for a drove of 1,340-pound Missouri fed steers. In the medium grade Kansas and Colorado was well represented, and they sold within a range of \$12@13.85. One string of weighty good killing Colorados brought \$14.40. On this class of cattle the market has held to an active, steady basis, but on the great majority of receipts, consisting of light steers and butcher stock, the market is unevenly lower for the week, in spots as much as \$1.

Choice finished yearlings and heifers were entirely missing from the run, the best we had cleared at \$10@12.50. There was an abundant supply of cows with the heavy beef grades weighing 1,100 pounds and up selling from \$11@12.50. There were not many of these, however. Canner stock shows a sharp decline. They range from \$4.75@5.50 as compared with \$6@6.25 paid early in the

week. Owing to the holiday which was declared by the Live Stock Exchange on Monday, Tuesday's receipts include Monday's, and constitute the largest day in receipts at these yards this year.

The count in the hog house totals 80,000 for the week ending today, and the count today including yesterday's hogs totaled 36,000. The quality of the offerings shows some improvement. We are receiving a larger percentage of heavy finished hogs. It averages fair for the week. Prices continue very irregular. At this writing they are 30¢ to 45¢ under a week ago. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.35@17.85; good heavys, \$17.65@17.85; rough, \$16.40@16.50; light, \$17.35@17.65; pigs, \$14.50@16.50; bulk, \$17.35@17.75.

The sheep and lamb receipts are right at 14,000 for the week. The market has been a slow and draggy affair with a decline of about 50¢ on muttons and 75¢ on lambs under a week ago. Some fair to good muttons went to scale today at 9¢, and some very good but hardly choice western lambs, mixed ewes and wethers at \$15.25. Yearlings are quoted at \$11@13.50, but the quality must be very good to reach the top figure.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Nov. 12.

The cattle market last week was a very nervous affair with liberal receipts and sharp fluctuations in prices from day to day. Early in the week values declined sharply, but later the decline was all regained and closing quotations were generally 25¢/50¢ higher. This advance has been sustained so far this week on the good cattle, but it has been a very uncertain and unsatisfactory market for the light weight and off-quality steers as well as for butcher stock and canners.

Quite a few corn-fed cattle are showing up and while the good kinds sell readily around \$14@16.50, the warmed up grades have been hard to move at prices ranging from \$11@13.50. Western range steers are selling at a spread of \$10@17, the bulk of the fair to good grass beef around \$12.50@15. Cows and heifers are selling from \$5@11, fair to good butcher and beef stock largely at \$7.50@9.

Hogs are beginning to come more freely and they are meeting with a broad demand, although prices are still rather unsettled. The hogs are selling at a range of a dollar or more, with best, light and butcher weights at the top and rough packing hogs at the bottom of the list. With nearly 12,000 head on sale today the market was steady to a dime lower and sales ranged from \$16.50@17.70 or 15¢/25¢, lower than a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been of very moderate proportion of late, but values have been working lower and the undertone to the trade has been decidedly weak. Call for feeder sheep and lambs has been very good and prices well sustained, but on fat stock the market has gone off 75¢ to \$1 as compared with a week ago. Fat lambs are selling at \$11@15.25. Yearlings \$10@11.50, wethers \$9@11, and ewes \$7.50@9.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 12, 1918.

Cattle receipts were 21,000 today, following 33,000 yesterday; market steady to strong yesterday and steady today, except that canner cows are 15¢/25¢ lower; top steers today \$17.50. Hog supply today was 19,000; market 10¢ lower, top \$17.70. Sheep and lambs, 3,000; nothing choice here, top lambs, \$15.25.

Short fed steers are selling at \$14@17.50, with prime steers quotable up to \$19.50, though there have been few here above \$17.50 in the last two weeks. Bulk of the steers offered sell at \$12@16, including good western grass steers, which weigh from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., at \$12 to \$15.25. Light weight

(Continued on page 42.)

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, November 15, 1918.—Market firm; prime Western, \$27.40@27.50; Middle West, \$27.05@27.15; city steam, 26½@27c; refined Continent, \$28.75; South American, \$28.90; Brazil, kegs, \$29.90; compound, 23@24c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 15, 1918.—Copro fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 15, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 171s. 9d.; American cut, 169s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 152s. 6d.; long clear, 151s. 3d.; short back, 151s. 3d.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 156s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 158s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg) nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet but firm. Hog prices have been fixed at \$17.50 a 100 for December, on the same basis as at present.

Tallow.

Market quiet but firm. City special loose quoted at 20¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market dull but well held. Oleo quoted at 24½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 15.—Hog receipts estimated, 41,000. Left over, 14,151. Markets stronger. Cattle receipts, 13,000; sheep, 15,000.

Buffalo, November 15.—Hogs, 8,000 on sale; steady, at \$17.80.

Kansas City November 15.—Hogs slow, at \$15.85@17.50.

St. Joseph, November 15.—Hogs lower, at \$16.50@17.50.

Louisville, November 15.—Hogs, no market. Sioux City, November 15.—Hogs steady, at \$16.90@17.60.

Indianapolis, November 15.—Hogs steady, at \$17.60@17.90.

Omaha, November 15.—Hogs higher, at \$16.75@17.75.

Cudahy, November 15.—Hogs, no market.

Detroit, November 15.—Hogs steady, at \$17.40@17.60.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 15, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 27,964; to the Continent, 15,784; on orders, 34,005 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 54,000; to the Continent, 61,272; on orders, 54,191 quarters.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 9, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,904	34,000	35,281
Swift & Co.	10,834	26,200	43,230
Morris & Co.	7,128	20,300	17,021
Wilson & Co.	8,929	24,000	14,394
G. H. Hammond Co.	5,151	15,000	
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,090	12,700	
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	6,736		
Western Packing & Provision Co.		8,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 7,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 10,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,100 hogs; others, 15,100 hogs.	

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,957	14,246	1,531
Fowler Packing Co.	1,389	...	...
Wilson & Co.	8,498	11,358	1,609
Swift & Co.	9,716	10,636	4,650
Cudahy Packing Co.	8,739	12,272	8,098
Morris & Co.	9,510	11,231	2,294
Others	1,005	699	...

Omaha.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,510	5,483	4,865
Swift & Co.	7,781	7,301	4,569
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,687	10,116	12,792
Armour & Co.	6,785	8,929	8,849
Swartz & Co.	...	776	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,816	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	336	cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 28 cattle; Wilson & Co., 378 cattle.	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 9, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	66,054
Kansas City	49,365
Omaha	34,856
East St. Louis	25,000
St. Joseph	12,219
Cudahy	714
Sioux City	8,488
South St. Paul	40,726
Fort Worth	15,000
Indianapolis	4,400
New York and Jersey City	12,947
Philadelphia	2,958
Oklahoma City	12,757

HOGS.

Chicago	206,906
Kansas City	49,056
Omaha	35,642
East St. Louis	58,000
St. Joseph	47,917
Sioux City	21,021
Cudahy	16,284
Cedar Rapids	9,113
Ottumwa	8,517
South St. Paul	31,149
Fort Worth	7,000
Indianapolis	35,442
New York and Jersey City	24,637
Philadelphia	6,983
Oklahoma City	6,249

SHEEP.

Chicago	114,795
Kansas City	18,371
Omaha	32,205
East St. Louis	10,000
St. Joseph	14,477
Cudahy	537
Sioux City	8,344
South St. Paul	17,580
Fort Worth	3,000
Indianapolis	59
New York and Jersey City	47,414
Philadelphia	6,955
Oklahoma City	315

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	6,504	3,068	29,230	10,050
New York	2,844	2,304	6,722	13,452
Central Union	3,599	459	11,462	1,116
Totals	12,947	5,831	47,414	24,637
Totals last week	11,355	7,184	31,899	21,855

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	15,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,800	4,000	...
Omaha	400	5,000	100
St. Louis	1,500	5,000	600
St. Joseph	800	3,000	...
Sioux City	800	4,000	1,200
St. Paul	2,800	2,000	6,000
Oklahoma City	1,525	500	...
Fort Worth	1,200	300	...
Milwaukee	...	2,881	...
Denver	726	722	9,923
Louisville	400	4,000	150
Detroit	...	275	...
Wichita	1,450	400	...
Indianapolis	1,100	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	7,500	1,200
Cincinnati	500	5,200	600
Buffalo	1,800	7,200	5,000
Cleveland	150	3,000	600
Nashville, Tenn.	200	4,500	...
Portland, Ore.	377	806	239
New York	516	1,975	3,340

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Chicago	28,000	50,032	42,000
Kansas City	34,000	14,106	8,000
Omaha	16,000	11,489	9,500
St. Louis	11,000	21,600	4,500
St. Joseph	4,000	6,500	1,000
Sioux City	5,600	7,000	2,000
St. Paul	15,000	11,000	10,000
Louisville	2,900	6,300	200
Indianapolis	1,100	8,500	...
Buffalo	8,875	19,000	14,000
New York	4,110	4,660	8,030

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

Chicago	8,000	12,000	5,000
Kansas City	21,000	19,000	3,000
Omaha	8,700	11,700	4,500
St. Louis	16,400	36,000	6,000
St. Joseph	...	15,000	...
Sioux City	8,100	11,000	4,000
St. Paul	26,000	25,000	20,000
Milwaukee	...	9,745	...
Denver	14,000	3,300	43,000
Louisville	250	7,000	100
Detroit	...	2,900	...
Wichita	...	1,932	...
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	9,000	3,000
Cincinnati	600	3,193	200
Buffalo	10,000	21,600	9,000
Cleveland	500	2,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	250	1,700	...
Portland, Ore.	1,889	4,172	1,512
New York	504	3,440	10,240

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1918.

Chicago	8,000	18,179	10,000
Kansas City	12,000	13,000	4,000
St. Louis	3,000	36,463	3,000
St. Joseph	...	15,000	...
Sioux City	...	7,000	...
St. Paul	...	14,000	...
Milwaukee	...	6,688	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,250	...
Wichita	...	2,750	...
Indianapolis	...	20,000	...
Cincinnati	900	3,929	700
Buffalo	2,000	17,600	6,000
Cleveland	...	5,000	...
New York	3,515	4,300	5,140

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

Chicago	18,000	60,000	29,000
Kansas City	6,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	9,000	13,000	7,500
St. Louis	4,500	10,500	1,800
St. Joseph	2,000	7,500	2,000
Sioux City	...	6,000	...
St. Paul	...	16,000	...
Milwaukee	...	1,274	...
Detroit	...	2,700	...
Wichita	...	1,584	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	300	4,002	400
Buffalo	1,200	12,300	1,600
Cleveland	...	5,000	...
New York	885	2,870	3,580

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

Chicago	13,000	41,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,000	2,000
Omaha	2,900	7,000	5,400
St. Louis	2,300	7,000	600
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	500
Sioux City	1,400	6,000	1,000
Fort Worth	2,500	1,500	100
St. Paul	8,000	16,000	4,300
Oklahoma	2,500	2,000	...
Indianapolis	500	5,000	400
Denver	900	1,100	16,500

HAMMOND STANDISH & COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Beef and Pork Packers

BRANCHES, BAY CITY, MICHIGAN and SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Louisville, Ky.—The Southern Package Cheese Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by John Manky, Stanley Newhall and A. G. Vierling.

ICE NOTES.

Lexington, Ky.—The capital stock of the Lexington Creamery has been increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Fort Benning, Ga.—An ice and refrigerating plant will be established at Fort Benning by the War Department.

Camp McArthur, Texas.—It is reported that a cold storage plant will be installed at Camp MacArthur by the War Department.

Tulsa, Okla.—A building will be erected by the Independent Packing Co., 25 East 12th street; refrigerating machinery and engine will be installed.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plans are being prepared for the City Ice Company, which will erect ice storage buildings, 50 feet high, 60 by 100, with a capacity of 6,000 tons.

Denver, Colo.—Plant of the Modern Dairy, West 48th avenue and Pecos street, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000. Spontaneous combustion in the coal sheds, supposed cause.

Kansas City, Mo.—An ice plant, 1 story, 65 by 125, and a cold storage building, 1 story, 80 by 100, will be erected by the Interstate Ice & Cold Storage Co., 25th and Summit streets.

Eureka Springs, Ark.—The properties of the Eureka Springs Electric Company, including ice and electric light plants, have been purchased by the Home Electric Co., organized by B. H. Blocksom, F. A. Butt, C. A. Fuller and others.

INCREASES PRICE MAXIMUM.

(Continued from page 17.)

of profit and loss account the sum of £12,544 9s. 6d., from which the interim dividend of

4 per cent., amounting to £5,929 13s. 6d., was paid at 31st December, 1917, leaving £6,614 16s., which it is recommended to apply in payment of a further dividend of 4 per cent., absorbing £6,132 9s. 11d., and leaving £482 6s. 1d. to be carried forward.

The annual report of the Wellington Farmers' Meat Company (Masterton) for the year ended 30th June showed that the number of sheep dealt with was 172,361, increase 41,606; lambs 112,957, decrease 5,594; cattle 6,755, decrease 1,187. The year's business, under the shortage of shipping and difficulties of marketing of several of the company's products, showed a profit, which, however, was small for the large turnover of the company. The balance of the profit and loss account, after providing £5,689 7s. 6d. for depreciation, and a reserve for income tax, stands at £5,428 13s. 7d., which, together with the balance brought forward from last year, the directors proposed to allocate as follows: To dividend of 6 per cent. on paid-up capital, £5,379 7s. 10d.; balance to carry forward, £441 15s. 11d.—£5,812 3s. 9d. The large additions made to the cold storage last year by this and other companies made it possible to continue killing during the whole of the season without a stop. The shipping outlook was certainly no better for next season, and the directors therefore had already decided to erect a further block of cold storage to be ready for next season.

The first prize bullock at the last Dunedin winter show, a Shorthorn, bred and fattened by Henderson Bros., Kennington, Invercargill, realized £47 at the Addington sale yards on August 14. He dressed 1,752 pounds butchers' weight. He was, however, not the heaviest bullock in the yards. Another Shorthorn, sent down from Papatoetoe, Auckland, by P. H. Sutton, was passed in at the sale at £35, and sent to the freezing works. He dressed 1,745 pounds, freezing weight, which would be equal to 1,770 pounds butchers' weight.

NEW YORK'S SEIZURES.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 9, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,766 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16,534 lbs.; Queens, 2 lbs.; total, 18,302 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 2,962 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 30 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 1,371 lbs.; Brooklyn, 27 lbs.; Bronx, 200 lbs.; total, 1,598 lbs.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

AN ESSENTIAL

Is Mechanical Refrigeration essential in my business? You may have asked yourself this question many times. Or if you are at present the owner of a Refrigerating Plant you have doubtless struggled with the problem of improvements and additions. These are natural questions and should not be passed over lightly.

A function of the York Organization is to help you over the top in matters of this kind, with information—data—advice. If a prospective customer is well and truly advised and acts accordingly, he is sure to install a plant that will be a credit to the industry, and even though we do not make the sale we benefit indirectly.

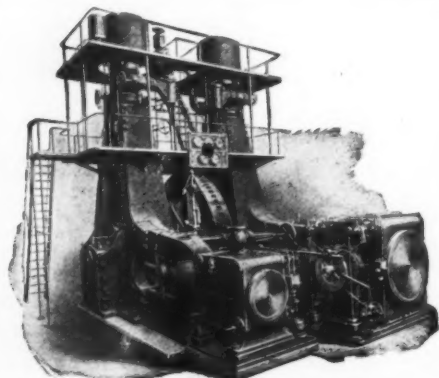
Information from our Engineering Department, data from our Sales Engineers, and even advice from a financial viewpoint, we are prepared to offer you as a part of the York Selling Plan, without cost or obligation on your part. Others have taken advantage of this offer to their lasting benefit. We do not believe you can afford to pass it by.

Think it over and write us if you are interested.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

York Company
MAKING ICE MACHINERY SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md.
Dallas, Texas Pittsburgh, Pa. Atlanta, Ga.
St. Louis, Mo. Los Angeles, Cal.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Keystone Warehouse Co., Seneca St.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Newman Bros., Inc.; Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McGuire & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New York City—Reessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Agency, First and Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

NATIONAL AMMONIA

Serving Our NAVY!

Serving Our ARMY!

Serving OUR BOYS "Over There"!

Serving the PUBLIC WELFARE Over Here!

Under agreement with our Government to endure until peace with Germany is proclaimed.

The distribution of a limited Ammonia supply is regulated by our Food Administration to make it meet the essential needs of our Sailors and Soldiers, and our Civil Population.

We solicit the Patriotic Cooperation of our customers in performing a public duty, and put at your disposal our resources to the fullest extent you and ourselves can make them reach.

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

ST. LOUIS

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

EXPERIENCE—CLOSE STUDY—EVER-PRESENT

CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO EXCEL—all factors of proven value—account for our today's pleasant prestige and warrant the statement that in THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE WORLD, building Insulated DOORS and allied products exclusively, we are producing what we know to be THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE USER, and

The Universally Recognized World's Standard Doors

GREENWALD PACKING Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

"Jones' Doors were installed when plant was built, over 12 years ago, and have had absolutely no trouble with them."

THE HARRIS ABATTQIR Co., Ltd.,
Canada.

"Our Coolers and Freezers are mostly equipped with your doors. In fact we adopted it as Standard throughout our plant, as we find them substantially made and the insulation perfect. We also find the Hardware stands up better than on any other door we have seen or tried."

THE WASHINGTON MARKET,
Washington, D. C.

"The doors supplied by you, in use at both plants, have been in every way satisfactory, and we think the Jamison door is the best on the market."



OSCAR MAYER & Bro., Chicago, Ill.
"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP Co., Louisville, Ky.
"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. Co.,
Galveston, Texas.

"The 27 or more doors furnished us when our plant was erected in 1913 have given perfect satisfaction in every particular. Material and workmanship in your doors come up to most severe tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organization, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of business we are being favored with.

Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

PROFITABLE CLEANLINESS

Profitable cleanliness is a condition that is not only free from all objectionable matter, but also free from that greasy, soapy film which is sometimes not able to be readily observed but which always proves so undesirable. Especially is it undesirable when the saving of all waste, greases, fats, tallows, etc., amounts to so important an item.

Profitable cleanliness is the kind of cleanliness that is most easily obtained by using

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

This cleaner is made for this purpose. It contains no soap greases. It is every particle a cleaner. It does not injure the thing cleaned. It is credited with by far the largest number of users in your line of trade. Moreover, it is sold on a money back guarantee that it will prove to be all that is claimed for it.

Indian in circle



in every package

Your supply house will fill your order for this cleaner.

IT CLEANS CLEAN.

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Mnfrs.,

Wyandotte, Mich.

THE SMITH DRYER

SINGLE
CYLINDER

MADE IN 4 SIZES

3-Ft. 3-Ft. 6" 4-Ft. 5-Ft.
(Diameter) (Diameter) (Diameter) (Diameter)

ARRANGED FOR CHARGING FROM FLOOR WHERE DRYER SETS OR FROM FLOOR ABOVE CHARGING AND DISCHARGE OPENING IN HEADS.

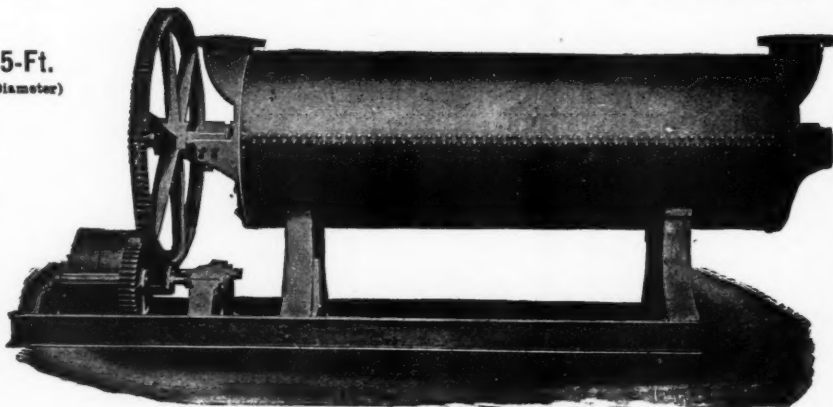
IN USE BY ALL LEADING PACKING HOUSES AND ABATTOIRS THROUGHOUT U. S. AND EUROPE.

BUILDERS OF DRYERS FOR 40 YEARS. RENDERING TANKS, LARD COOLERS, OLEO KETTLES, ETC.

Send for Prices

THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY

Foot of Essex St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



SMITH COMPOUND GEARED DRIVE

Reduces Horse Power to Operate and Insures an Easy Running Machine

EAST SIDE PACKING CO., East St. Louis, Ill. Pork and Beef Packers

EXPORTERS AND SHIPPERS OF STRAIGHT AND MIXED CAR LOADS OF BEEF AND PROVISIONS.

Members A. M. P. A.

F. C. ROGERS, Philadelphia Representative, 100 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Evansville Packing Co. EVANSVILLE, IND.

Write or wire us when in the market for provisions of all kinds.

The Temperature Stays Put



Without a pound of ice the interior of your refrigerator can be kept at an even "coldness"

A ton of ice is placed in your refrigerator today. It costs you a lot of money. You have your troubles getting it delivered. You will have more troubles trying to keep your refrigerator at an even "coldness."

Now suppose that instead of buying ice, you put in Peerless Automatic Refrigeration today. It will not have to be replaced tomorrow as would the ice. The first cost will be practically the last. And the saving in ice-bills alone will shortly pay for the initial cost.

Peerless Automatic Refrigeration will keep your refrigerator at a dry, even, cold temperature, and keep its contents in a wholesome, sanitary condition.

PEERLESS AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION

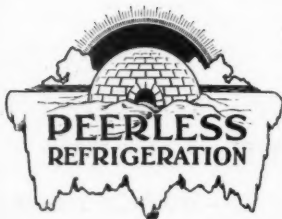
**For all establishments that use
1000 pounds of ice or more a day**

What makes the temperature vary in an ice-chilled refrigerator? Why is it kept constant by Peerless Automatic Refrigeration?

Ice is usually kept in a separate chamber from the contents of the refrigerator, and the latter is chilled by the circulation of cold air. The frequent opening of the refrigerator doors causes warm air to get in and raise the temperature above the point desired. But in the case of Peerless Refrigeration, the intake of warm air only stimulates the machine to produce automatically enough extra "coldness" to offset the warm air instantly.

The Peerless is so simple, durable and mechanically correct that it will give continuous service for years without need of attention or repairs. We guarantee the Peerless machine fully, and we back it with the kind of personal service that makes permanently satisfied customers.

In order to learn how Peerless Automatic Refrigeration will benefit you—
mail coupon below today.



PEERLESS ICE MACHINE CO.

120 Broadway, New York

Phone, Rector 9289

1 to 10 ton capacity

If you use much ice, use this coupon

Name _____
Street _____
City or Town _____
Please send me your catalog describing
Peerless Automatic Refrigeration
I use approximately _____
pounds of
ice per
day.

Chicago Section

Bill said before being defeated, "I will stand no nonsense from the United States!" And he didn't.

That the International Stock Show will go over this year on a bigger scale than ever before is a certainty from entries to date.

Characteristic of a "human beings" celebration of a glorious victory was the fact that there was no yelping of a new "Hymn of Hate."

A People's Party is not necessarily a Socialist Party; nor does the red flag constitute a permanent governmental emblem by any means.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 9, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 16.31 cents per pound.

Morris & Company's employees in service number upward of 1,500. The company sends cigarettes and chocolate to the boys in France regularly every month from England.

Swift & Company has let contracts for a cold storage warehouse and a refrigerating plant to cost approximately half a million dollars. These buildings will adjoin the company's plant in Exchange avenue.

ARMOUR MEETS EMERGENCY.

A Government request for bids on 3,000,000 emergency rations for the army in France brings to light the interesting story of how American industry has broken records in putting up the "iron ration" that the boys take with them when they go over the top. The "iron ration" is so called because it is impervious to gas, water and air. It is in an hermetically sealed tin which can be slipped into a soldier's pocket without inconvenience.

Back in June, General Pershing cabled a request to the Quartermaster's Department for "a million of the emergency rations like those formerly turned out by Armour Packing Company." The quartermaster got in communication at once with Armour & Company, and it developed that this particular ration was a mixture of wheat and beef dried and ground to a powder and three cakes of chocolate.

The special machinery necessary for putting up this ration had been dismantled years before, but when the urgency was made clear the Armour officials at once made the telegraph wires hot in locating the needed equipment at the various plants and in ordering the immediate assembling of the machinery at Kansas City.

In ordinary times the task would have been a matter of months, but with necessity as the spur, the actual packing of "iron rations" was started the first part of August.

The first order was for a million tins, and the Government wanted them ready for shipment by January 1.

The company commenced turning them out at the rate of 12,000 a day. Then out of a clear sky came the request that the whole order be made ready for delivery in France by October 15.

After a gasp of amazement, Armour & Company set out to do the impossible. It meant increasing the output to 60,000 tins a day, or five times what the original plan called for.

And it has been done.

Until a chocolate shortage interfered, the "iron rations" began piling up at a rate of almost 60,000 a day. The first million tins have left for France. Armour & Company has been directed to make a second million as rapidly as the work can be done, and the Government has asked for bids on an additional three million.

Soldiers are not permitted to open the emergency rations except on order of an officer or in dire extremity. They are meant to sustain life when a man is caught in a shell hole in no man's land or is otherwise prevented from obtaining food.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS AND COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallow, Oils
Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill. Cable Address, Pacapoo

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md.
MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" **THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK**
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU
WRITE US! **THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO**

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-82091

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.
Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Saturday, Nov. 2.....	4,746	220	12,886	7,327
Monday, Nov. 4.....	37,683	2,587	39,549	42,189
Tuesday, Nov. 5.....	19,814	3,017	43,390	31,421
Wednesday, Nov. 6.....	15,152	1,462	22,361	23,829
Thursday, Nov. 7.....	16,915	2,737	51,512	39,483
Friday, Nov. 8.....	6,671	701	32,172	12,794
Saturday, Nov. 9.....	4,000	200	15,000	2,500
Total for week.....	100,235	10,704	203,885	152,216
Previous week.....	101,246	10,210	172,619	131,499
Year ago.....	95,189	12,234	124,405	71,477
Two years ago.....	66,812	7,633	203,188	100,012

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Saturday, Nov. 2.....	2,480	62	908	2,502
Monday, Nov. 4.....	4,889	15	735	905
Tuesday, Nov. 5.....	5,250	347	1,107	5,700
Wednesday, Nov. 6.....	6,629	427	827	7,414
Thursday, Nov. 7.....	6,999	189	1,110	7,946
Friday, Nov. 8.....	7,981	347	1,218	13,145
Saturday, Nov. 9.....	1,500	100	1,000	2,000
Total for week.....	33,248	1,445	6,197	38,110
Previous week.....	30,339	1,062	9,556	33,046
Year ago.....	29,731	1,922	27,924	21,372
Two years ago.....	13,896	1,110	19,517	23,168

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	3,117,720	2,625,528
Hogs.....	6,963,003	5,811,473
Sheep.....	3,804,491	3,015,792
Week ending November 9, 1918.....	670,000	544,000
Previous week.....	453,000	670,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	589,000	25,205,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	21,429,000	25,431,000
Same period, 1917.....	21,817,000	21,817,000
Same period, 1918.....	21,817,000	21,817,000
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to November 9, 1918, and the same period a year ago:		
Cattle.....	371,000	505,000
Hogs.....	355,000	412,000
Sheep.....	335,000	351,000
1917.....	208,000	500,000
1918.....	229,000	427,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:		
1918.....	10,882,000	20,499,000
1917.....	9,394,000	17,629,000
1916.....	7,840,000	20,426,000
1915.....	6,758,000	16,903,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1918.	1917.
Armour & Co.....	34,000	12,700
Anglo-American.....	26,200	15,000
Hammond & Co.....	20,300	24,000
Morris & Co.....	10,700	8,900
Wilson & Co.....	7,100	4,500
Boyd-Linham.....	7,500	7,500
Western P. Co.....	7,800	7,800
Roberts & Oake.....	7,800	7,800
Miller & Hart.....	7,800	7,800
Independent P. Co.....	7,800	7,800
Brennan P. Co.....	7,800	7,800
Others.....	15,100	15,100
Totals.....	193,800	193,700
Previous week.....	193,700	193,700
Year ago.....	95,400	95,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$14.40	\$17.55	\$10.00	\$13.35
Previous week.....	14.90	28.00	10.65	16.25
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.00	16.80	10.75	16.25
Cor. week, 1918.....	10.30	9.65	8.00	11.05
Cor. week, 1919.....	8.50	6.80	5.90	9.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.35	8.00	4.90	7.45
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.15	7.76	4.05	7.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.65	6.47	3.50	5.55
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.05	7.49	3.40	5.90

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$18.00@19.70
Good to choice steers.....	16.50@18.00
Medium to good steers.....	14.00@16.50
Plain to medium steers.....	9.00@14.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@19.00
Stockers and feeders.....	7.00@12.25
Good to prime cows.....	9.00@13.00

Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@14.75
Fair to good cows.....	6.35@ 9.00
Canners.....	4.75@ 5.30
Cutters.....	5.35@ 6.00
Bologna bulls.....	7.25@ 7.85
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@11.25
Veal calves.....	15.00@16.50

HOGS.

Fair to good light.....	\$17.00@17.90
Choice to light butchers.....	17.75@18.00
Medium weight butchers, 225-260 lbs.....	17.00@18.00
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.50@17.90
Mixed packing.....	16.75@17.00
Heavy packing.....	16.75@17.00
Rough packing.....	16.25@16.75
Pigs, fair to good.....	15.00@16.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.25@16.25

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$14.00@15.50
Native lambs, good to choice.....	14.00@15.75
Yearlings.....	9.00@13.00
Wethers, good to choice.....	8.50@11.00
Ewes, fair to choice.....	7.50@10.00
Feeding lambs.....	12.00@14.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	37.50	38.80	37.80	38.50
January.....	42.90	43.65	42.90	43.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.70	26.70	26.45	26.60
December.....	26.30	26.62	26.30	26.25
January.....	26.30	26.62	26.30	26.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	23.90	23.90	23.75	23.90
January.....	23.65	24.00	23.60	23.90

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

No market.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	38.80	38.80	38.80	38.80
January.....	43.50	44.10	42.85	43.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.85	26.85	26.85	26.85
December.....	26.30	26.30	26.10	26.10
January.....	26.87	26.90	26.30	26.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	24.25	24.25	23.55	23.95
January.....	24.25	24.25	23.55	23.62

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	39.00	39.40	39.00	39.40
January.....	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	26.90	26.90	26.77	26.80
December.....	26.30	26.70	26.30	26.70
January.....	26.30	26.70	26.30	26.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	24.25	24.45	24.25	24.45
January.....	23.65	24.10	23.62	24.00

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November.....	39.75	39.75	39.75	39.75
January.....	44.00	44.47	44.00	44.30

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

The Horn & Supply Co.

Leominster, Mass.

Dealers in

Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.

Manufacturers of

Pressed Horn and Hoof.

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

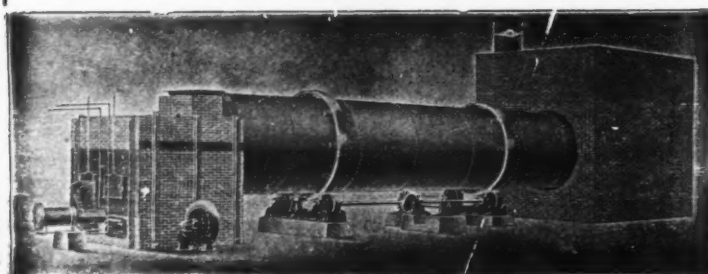
Tallow, Grease, Stearine

Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

Postal Tel. Bldg.

Chicago

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	26 @ 27
Good native steers	24 @ 25
Native steers, medium	20 @ 22
Heifers, good	17 @ 19
Cows	13 @ 15
Hind Quarters, choice	21 @ 22
Fore Quarters, choice	21 @ 22
Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	24 @ 25
Steer Loins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	24 @ 25
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	24 @ 25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	24 @ 25
Cow Short Loins	16 @ 19 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	24 @ 25
Cow Loins	16 @ 17
Strips Butts, No. 3	24 @ 25
Strip Loin, No. 3	24 @ 25
Steer Ribs, No. 1	24 @ 25
Steer Ribs, No. 2	24 @ 25
Cow Ribs, No. 1	24 @ 25
Cow Ribs, No. 2	24 @ 25
Cow Ribs, No. 3	24 @ 25
Rolls	24 @ 25
Steer Rounds, No. 1	24 @ 25
Steer Rounds, No. 2	24 @ 25
Cow Rounds	15 @ 17
Flank Steak	24 @ 25
Rump Butts	24 @ 25
Steer Chucks, No. 1	24 @ 25
Steer Chucks, No. 2	24 @ 25
Cow Chucks	14 @ 15
Boneless Chucks	19 @ 20
Steer Plates	18 1/2 @ 19
Medium Plates	17 @ 18
Briskets, No. 1	20 @ 21
Briskets, No. 2	20 @ 21
Shoulder Clods	24 @ 25
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2 @ 19
Cow Navel Ends	13 @ 15 1/2
Fore Shanks	10 @ 11
Hind Shanks	8 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	20 @ 21
Trimnings	17 @ 18
Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	10 @ 11
Hearts	10 @ 11
Tongues	10 @ 11
Sweetbreads	26 @ 27
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 10
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @ 8
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9 @ 9 1/2
Livers	9 @ 11
Kidneys, per lb.	8 @ 9
Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @ 17 1/2
Light Carcass	22 @ 23
Good Carcass	24 @ 25
Good Saddle	27 @ 28
Medium Backs	24 @ 25
Good Racks	12 @ 13
Veal Product.	
Brains, each	10 1/2 @ 11
Sweetbreads	27 @ 28
Calf Livers	20 @ 22
Lamb.	
Medium Lambs	23 @ 24
Round Dressed Lambs	24 @ 25
Saddles, Medium	23 @ 24
R. D. Lamb Forces	20 @ 21
Lamb Forces, medium	18 @ 19
R. D. Lamb Saddles	20 @ 21
Lamb Forces, per lb.	18 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 26
Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	15 @ 16
Good Sheep	17 @ 18
Medium Saddles	20 @ 21
Good Saddles	22 @ 23
Good Forces	12 @ 13
Medium Racks	10 @ 11
Mutton Legs	25 @ 26
Mutton Loins	15 @ 16
Mutton Stev	12 @ 13
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12
Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	26 @ 27
Pork Loins	32 @ 33
Leaf Lard	27 @ 28
Tenderloins	24 @ 25
Spare Ribs	18 @ 19
Butts	28 @ 29
Hocks	17 1/2 @ 18
Trimnings	18 @ 19
Extra Lean Trimnings	22 @ 23
Tails	18 1/2 @ 19
Snouts	10 @ 11
Pigs' Feet	13 1/2 @ 14
Pigs' Heads	9 @ 10
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	18 @ 19
Cheek Meat	15 @ 16
Hog Livers, per lb.	4 @ 5
Neck Bones	7 @ 8
Skinned Shoulders	25 @ 26
Pork Hearts	12 1/2 @ 13
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10 @ 11
Pork Tongues	22 @ 23
Stip Bones	10 @ 11
Tail Bones	10 @ 11
Brains	11 1/2 @ 12
Backfat	26 1/2 @ 27
Hams	33 @ 34
Salas	24 @ 25
Bellies	35 @ 36

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	19 @
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	18 @
Choice Bologna	18 1/2 @
Frankfurters	25 @
Liver, with beef and pork	19 @
Tongue and blood	24 @
Minced Sausage	20 @
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	22 1/2 @
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 @
Special Compressed Sausage	24 @
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	23 1/2 @
Oxford Lean Butts	41 @
Polish Sausage	10 1/2 @
Garlic Sausage	10 1/2 @
Country Smoked Sausage	20 @
Country Sausage, fresh	24 @
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20 1/2 @
Pork Sausage, short link	21 @
Boneless lean butts in casings	— @
Luncheon Roll	24 @
Delicatessen Loaf	23 @
Jellied Roll	— @

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	— @
Beef casing salami	30 @
Italian salami (new goods)	42 @
Holsteiner	30 @
Metwurst	34 @
Farmer	37 @
Cervelat	43 1/2 @

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95 @
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55 @
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50 @
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30 @
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80 @ 13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65 @
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	1.50 @
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90 @
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	15.50 @
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50 @
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50 @

CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1	Per doz. 4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 3	32.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Corned beef hash, No. 2	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	—

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	Per doz. \$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	41.00 @
Plate beef	40.00 @
Prime Mess Beef	41.00 @
Mess Beef	40.00 @
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @
Rump Butts	41.00 @
Mess Pork	47.00 @
Clear Fat Backs	51.00 @
Family Back Pork	47.00 @
Beef Pork	41.50 @

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	30 1/2 @
Pure lard	29 1/2 @
Lard, substitute, tes.	24 1/2 @
Lard compounds	24 1/2 @
Cracking oil, per gal. in barrels	24 1/2 @
Cooking and bakers' shortening tubs	22 1/2 @
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces	22 1/2 @
Herco: tubs and pails, 10 to 30 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	22 1/2 @

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	20 1/2 @ 21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32 @
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	33 1/2 @
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	26 @
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30 @ 31

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	31.00 @
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	30.75 @
Rib Bellies, 10 @ 12 avg.	30.15 @
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	22.50 @
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	22.75 @
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	22.00 @
Extra Short Clears	27.10 @
Extra Short Ribs	27.00 @
Butts	20.75 @

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	37 @
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	33 1/2 @
Skinned Hams	37 @
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	28 @
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	26 @
New York Smoked, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 @
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	32 1/2 @
Dried Beef Sets	40 1/2 @
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	41 1/2 @
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	46 @
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	32 @
Dried Beef Insides	42 1/2 @

Dried Beef Knuckles	40 @
Dried Beef Outsides	39 @
Skinned Boiled Hams	49 @
Regular Boiled Hams	47 @
Boiled Calas	36 @
Cooked Loin Rolls	49 @
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	36 @

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set	214 @
Beef export rounds	18 @
Beef middles, per set	28 @
Beef bungs, per piece	114 @
Beef weasands	8 1/2 @
Beef bladders, medium	60 @
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.25 @
Hog casings, f. o. a., extra narrow	1.50 @
Hog middles, per set	20 @
Hog bungs, export	21 @
Hog bungs, large	15 @
Hog bungs, medium	11 @
Hog bungs, narrow	7 @
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	0.95 @ 7.00
Hoof meal, per unit	0.40 @ 6.50
Concentrated tankage, ground	0.45 @ 6.55
Ground tankage, 11%	0.70 @ 6.80
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	0.50 @ 6.55
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	0.30 @ 6.40
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	37.50 @ 40.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	27.00 @ 32.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	245.00 @ 255.00
Horns, black, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Horns, striped, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Horns, white, per ton	85.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., ave. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	165.00 @ 170.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash	26.85 @
Prime, steam, loose	25.85 @
Leaf	25.50 @
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	20.25 @ 20.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	24 @ 24 1/2
Tallow	20 1/2 @
Grease, yellow, loose	16 1/2 @
Grease, A white, loose	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	28 1/2 @
Oleo oil, No. 2	27 1/2 @
Oleo stock	24 1/2 @
Linseed, loose, per gal.	1.52 @
Corn oil, loose	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller's b. const.	13 1/2 @ 16

TALLOW.

Edible	20 @ 20 1/2
Prime country	19 1/2 @
Packers' prime, loose	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Packers' No. 1 loose	18 1/2 @
Packers' No. 2	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
White, "A"	19 @ 19 1/2
White "B"	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Crackling	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
House	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Yellow	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	13 1/2 @ 14
Garbage grease, loose	20 1/2 @ 21
Glycerine, C. P.	68 @
Glycerine, dynamite	68 @
Glycerine, crude soap	30 @ 31
Glycerine, candle	33 @ 33 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom. 19	19 1/2 @
Soap stock, bbls. concn., 62 @ 65 f. a., Chgo 7 1/2 @	19 1/2 @
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5 1/2 f. a. Tex.	4 @ 4 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.10 @ 2.15
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.20 @ 2.25
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.30 @ 2.35
Red oak lard tierces	3.15 @ 3.20
White oak lard tierces	3.30 @ 3.35
White oak ham tierces	4.00 @

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	27 @ 27 1/2
Refined saltpetre, crystals	31 @ 31 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F.	6 1/2 @
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	7 @
Sugar	— @
White, clarified	— @
Yellow, clarified	— @
Plantation, granulated	— @
F. o. b. Chicago.	

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	—
Ashton, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool, ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70 @
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	8.70 @
Prices f. o. b. Chicago.	
*Stocks exhausted.	

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Ice Machine as a Conservator of Meats

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

There are thousands of retail market men who think the small refrigerating plant is more of a luxury than an actual necessity. Years ago this opinion was also shared by some packers, but what would the Packing Industry be today without mechanical refrigeration? It is difficult to conceive what prices the public would have to pay for meats if it had to depend entirely on local supply.

The modern cold storage plant is the only way to overcome the changes in the law of supply and demand. It helps to stabilize prices and prevents abnormally high prices when the demand exceeds the supply.

Statistics of the United States Bureau of Markets show that cold storage holdings on September 1, 1918, were 1,139,375,229 pounds of frozen and cured meats, which figures speak volumes.

The retailer should be interested in small refrigerating units. The slogan today is, "Save Meats, Save Fats, Save Food." To waste food products is not alone very poor business, but is unpatriotic. Mechanical refrigeration prevents waste of meats and saves money for the retailer whose business is sufficiently large enough to justify him in installing such a plant. There are many markets which are too small to use a refrigerating plant and where the investment on an ice machine would supply the owner with ice for a year. Machines have been installed in markets, however, where the cost of operating plus overhead charges exceed the cost of ice per year, but the owners would not go back to using ice if they could get it for nothing. There must be good reasons for this.

Cause of Waste.

One of the reasons is the elimination of waste of meats. Waste causes a loss which is not realized by the great majority of retail market men.

Where is this waste found and how much of it is there? Let the retailer who is in doubt go through his waste fat boxes when the wagon comes from the fat collector.

What causes this waste? Poor refrigeration is the answer. Ice, in order to do its work, must melt and, although the air circulation may be perfect, the moisture caused by the melting of the ice will deposit itself somewhere and the meats and especially the cuts are affected.

With mechanical refrigeration it is different. The refrigerant extracts heat and moisture and impurities collect on the pipes. The fact that moisture is present and is collected on the pipes is evidenced by the frost on the pipes.

The average retailer is loath to believe that he is wasting much meat by trimming. The trouble is that most of them never really check up the amount of meat they are actually losing. It is not a question of ounces but pounds.

Fridays, when the butchers get the meats ready, or on Saturday morning or, still better, on Monday morning after a hot Sunday is the time to see them trim the waste of meats.

It is not so much on the larger pieces of meats, but whenever a steak is sold there is an ounce lost here and there. When a roast beef is held over, the shoulder end is trimmed along with the first cut. This is the waste actually caused by poor refrigeration and which runs to hundreds and thousands of dollars yearly in individual markets without the owners realizing that this waste can be prevented. The fat box in the market is the evidence.

It is difficult to estimate the total amount of meat going to waste this way. The most conservative estimate is from five to ten pounds per week in the average market. Assuming that this waste occurs only during the six hot months of the year and figuring that seven and a half pounds per week is lost in the 100,000 markets of the country, the loss amounts to 19,500,000 pounds of good edible meats for twenty-six weeks.

Let the doubtful retailer thoroughly investigate his waste box and really find out how much of this waste could have been prevented by proper refrigeration. Retailers have admitted that their preventable waste amounts to over a hundred dollars per month.

Another important feature of the refrigerating plant is the conservation of ice, which is very scarce in many large cities. To illustrate the difference in dollars and cents, take a butcher shop with a refrigerator size 20 by 10 by 10. This will require in hot weather from six to eight tons of ice per week to get good cooling results. To cool it with mechanical refrigeration it will require a two-ton refrigerating plant. The price of current differs of course in the various localities, but the operating cost as stated in the comparison may be taken as a good average. The difference between the ice system and that of mechanical refrigeration may be estimated as follows:

With Ice.

26 weeks' ice supply during hot weather, with ice at \$4 per ton, 6 tons per week	\$572.00
Balance of the year conservatively estimated at 1/4 of above amount.	143.00

Loss of meats caused by poor cooling during hot weather, \$1 per day for 180 days	180.00
Loss of meats during balance of the year	50.00
6 per cent interest on money expended for ice	43.50

Total \$988.50

The inconvenience of icing, the labor attached to it, the muss and fuss when the ice man comes around, the depreciation and wear and tear on the refrigerator are factors to be judged by each market man himself. Some of them place a rather high value on these.

Mechanical Refrigeration.

Cost of operating two-ton plant six months, \$20 per month.....	\$120.00
Cost of operating balance of the year, \$10 per month.....	60.00
6 per cent interest on cost of plant, \$1,500	90.00
Depreciation on plant, 7 1/2 per cent..	107.50
Ammonia, oil, etc.	50.00

Total \$988.50

Yearly difference \$560.50

In other words, in three years a plant pays for itself. Looking at it from a standpoint of a good investment, it pays 33 per cent. The great trouble is that the butcher does not look at it this way. If, however, his trusted banker should tell him that he knows of an investment that will yield 33 per cent. the market man would borrow money wherever he could get it. Few market men go to their bankers to borrow money so that they may install a refrigerating plant.

There is still another way of looking at it. A refrigerating plant is an asset. When inventory is taken it stands for something. But what has the market man to show for ice he has used?

These facts clearly demonstrate to the thinking retailer that a refrigerating plant has many advantages which should lead him to investigate and figure if it will pay him to install such a plant.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles E. McCammon, 50 years old and president of the McCammon Meat Markets, Hagerstown, Md., committed suicide.

Peter Van Remortere's meat market at 780 Clinton avenue, Rochester, N. Y., has been burglarized.

The Lincoln Grocery Company, Peoria, Ill., to sell groceries, meats, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 by Alta H. Barnewolt, Jacob H. Haba and Michael Brand

HARTJE PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

208 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

113 Wood St.
PITTSBURGH

WE HANDLE ALL GRADES OF PAPER FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS

M. Ludvik is about to open a new butcher shop in Heartwell, Neb.

George Galle has again engaged in the meat business at Kenesaw, Neb.

Ferdinand Goerdtz has purchased a building in Scribner, Neb., and will install a meat market.

William Weingarten has taken charge of the Bayne meat business, Aurora, Neb.

J. B. Doyle has purchased the butcher shop of William Lester, in Ponca, Neb.

Frank Randel has been succeeded in the meat business of Cedar Springs, Mich., by I. M. Wolbrink.

S. B. Marble, of Hudson, Mich., has entered the meat business at Cambria, Mich.

The Hibbing Market Co., Hibbing, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Ray Tucker has engaged in the meat business at Ottawa, Kan.

Albert Benignus has engaged in the meat business in the Fenton building on Broadway, Abilene, Kan.

T. J. Collier has opened a meat market on North Main street, Wagoner, Okla.

J. W. Jennings is now running a provision store at Enid, Okla., and R. T. Moore has charge of the meat department.

Axel Erickson has sold out his meat business in Egan, S. Dak., to his brother, John Erickson.

Frank Clark has opened a meat market in Bagley, Wis.

Lew Botz will open a meat business in Berlin, Wis.

B. A. Edmonson has opened a meat market in Whitefish, Mont.

Froeschke & Brasher have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Martinsville, Ind., by William Brashear.

Irvin Feragen has disposed of his meat and confectionery store in Ogdensburg, Wis., to Carl Rasmussen.

H. A. Murphy is now proprietor of the meat market in Deering, N. Dak., formerly conducted by W. R. Summers.

The Owosso City Market, Owosso, Mich., has been opened.

C. Hansen has opened a meat and grocery business in Naper, Neb.

William Boeck has opened a meat market in Hustisford, Wis.

Clyde Wagner and Henry Herbst have bought the Owen East Meat Market, Ossian, Ind.

Ersamer Bros. have sold their meat and grocery market in Ironwood, Mich., to Anton Longhini.

Herman and Otto Zoost have bought the Cash Meat Market in Davenport, N. Dak.

300,000 CALVES' RENNETS

Required by

R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND

Rennet Manufacturers

31, 33 and 35 Beveden St.,
Hoxton, London, Eng.

Highest prices paid for Rennets from
young suckling calves

When quoting state if dried or salted
and the number that can be supplied
annually.

Stevenson Doors Are Designed for Cleanliness

The vertical joints on the back of the door leave no lodging place for dust and dirt as in doors with horizontal joints.

This is only one of the minor advantages of Stevenson Doors. Booklet A will give you full particulars—send for it today.

Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.
1500 W. 4th St., Chester, Pa.



RID-of-RATS

The only Exterminator of Rats and Mice that can be used where Food is manufactured or stored and requires no mixing or muzzing.

NON-POISONOUS

No dead bodies found on the premises, because the Rodents after taking Rid-of-Rats will run until death if an avenue of escape is left open. Millions are using it. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all trades and farmers. Patented and in use over six years. Price, \$1.00 per lb. in bulk, or \$1.80 per dozen 15c. boxes. If not carried by your dealer write direct to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.

BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., Inc.

100 Emerson Place
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Southern Distributing Agency W. L. Crawford, Lexington, N. C.

Hide Brooms



Never in the history of any business has it been more important to buy the very best than in the present times. Our Hide Brooms are especially made for sweeping Hides.

References: The largest Packing Houses in the U. S. and Canada.

Get our quotations.

DESHLER BROOM FACTORY

DESHLER
NEBRASKA



SPEED AND ACCURACY

The improved construction of the *Chatillon Thermoseal Scale* assures the user these important features.

Self-adjusting to meet temperature changes.

Large rack and pinion for stability.

Two-thirds capacity on one revolution of pointer for speed. And other points of superior merit.

Send for literature regarding
the *Thermoseal Scale*.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

LARD PAILS

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
WHEELING, WEST VA.



The Adelmann Aluminum

HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

New York Section

W. C. Buethe, assistant treasurer of Wilson & Co., was in New York this week.

A. C. Sinclair, of the Sinclair Sales Co., whose home is in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was a visitor here this week.

J. H. Harmon, formerly of Morris & Co., called on his friends in the general office at New York this week.

John May, assistant manager of the Buenos Ayres office of Armour & Co., is in New York after a year of work in the Argentine capital.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending November 9 averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.07 cents per pound.

Barney Meier, of Westchester Market, was another Chicago conventioner who was as busy as a whole hive full of bees. He wore out two pairs of brogans in a week, mixing pleasure with what was presumably a business trip. It was his first convention. But now that he has "got acquainted," it won't be his last by any means. Mr. Meier is one of the best known men in the country in his own particular line, and made many new connections that will be advantageous to his company in the future.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

Every branch of the meat trade was canvassed this week for subscriptions to the United War Work Campaign fund. The general committee for the meat trades division was assisted by sub-committees. Irving Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Co. was chairman of the general committee.

Employees in every department were asked to give a day's pay. Retail dealers were asked to contribute 10 per cent of Wednesday's receipts. The response during the week was generous and when the returns are all in there is no doubt but that the trade will live up to the reputation for generous patriotism it established in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns.

Energetic work was done by committees for the branches of the big packing companies. The committee for Armour & Co., under the leadership of John A. Moran, kept hard at work all week in an effort to win a 100 per cent banner for the 1,500 employees of the company in the metropolitan district.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list of prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis, at retail meat shops in New York City:

	Consumer should pay per lb.
Beef, good medium steers—	
Sirloin steak	44@47c
Top round	48@51c
Bottom round	46@49c
Rib roast prime	45@48c
Rib roast chuck	36@39c
Whole top sirloin	42@45c
Cut top sirloin	46@49c
Lamb—	
Leg of lamb	38@39c
Loin chops (kidney out)	41@42c
Shoulder chops	35@36c
Rib chops	38@39c
Stew lamb	22@23c
Chucks	27@28c

Kosher chucks and plates, medium to choice steers—	32@34c
Soup meat	35@38c
Shoulder steak	35@38c
Breast, trimmed	37@40c
Pork products—	
Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8-18 lbs.	41@42c
Smoked shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	30@32c
Smoked bacon (unwrapped), sliced	54@56c
Pork chops (end)	42@44c
Pork chops (middle)	46@48c

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

steers sell to killers at \$6.50@11; butcher cows, \$7.25@10.50; canner cows today, \$4.75@5.25, the latter class back to the low level of two weeks ago. Favorable weather continues all over the country, enabling owners to finish the season's clean-up and, unless storms interfere, fairly liberal receipts from the West and Southwest will continue here through this month.

Stockers and feeders—Trade opened Monday at strong prices, and the market is steady today. Receipts include a good many low priced stock steers at \$6.50@9, though there is a fair number of good cattle offered, stock steers at \$9@12.25, feeders \$9@14.50.

Hogs—Receipts are running considerably more than in November last year, and prices are working downward. The supply last week was 70,000 head as compared with 35,000 during the same week last year, and should this ratio continue, packers cannot be held to the established minimum of \$17.10 at Kansas City, according to the Federal Administration rule. Packers' droves yesterday cost \$17.40; still 30 cents above the Kansas City minimum, but the cost today will be around \$17.30. Best medium weight and

heavy hogs brought \$17.70 today, best lights \$17.65, bulk of sales \$17@17.60; stock pigs \$14@15.50.

No real choice lambs have been here this week, best here selling at \$15.25 yesterday, and again today. Choice ones might bring \$15.50. Receipts are light and dealers expect higher prices, although weakness has been dominant up to this time, beginning ten days ago. Chicago reports a decline of 25@50c. today, fat ewes bring \$8@9.25; feeding lambs of all weights, \$9@13.50.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions for the week ending Nov. 9, 1918, are reported as follows:

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.				
	Week Ended Nov. 9, 1918.	Week Ended Nov. 10, '17, 1917.	From Nov. 1, 1918.	
United Kingdom..	1,247,000	1,116,000	1,247,000	
Continent	5,911,000	2,543,000	5,911,000	
Total	7,158,000	3,659,000	7,158,000	
LARD, LBS.				
United Kingdom..	688,000	.....	688,000	
Continent	7,169,000	8,182,000	7,169,000	
Total	7,857,000	8,182,000	7,857,000	
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York .....	.....	7,158,000	7,857,000	
Total week ...	.....	7,158,000	7,857,000	
Previous week ...	3,108	7,912,000	1,237,000	
Two weeks ago ...	151	2,085,000	1,090,000	
Cor. week, 1917..	.....	3,659,000	8,182,000	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to Nov. 9, '18.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Bacon & Hams, lbs.	7,158,000	3,659,000	Inc. 3,499,000
Lard, lbs.	7,857,000	8,182,000	Dec. 325,000

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston (Holiday)	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	\$27.00@28.00	\$29.00@.....	.....	.....
Good	24.00@26.00	25.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	21.00@23.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00
Common	18.00@20.00	17.00@20.00	15.00@18.00	15.00@18.00
Cows:				
Good	19.00@21.00	18.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	17.50@18.50	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	16.50@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@19.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	.....	.....
Common	14.00@14.50	13.00@14.00	.....	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	27.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
Good	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@25.00	23.00@25.00
Medium	24.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00
Common	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	15.00@18.00	15.00@18.00
Mutton:				
Good	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	.....	.....
Medium	16.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	.....	.....
Common	13.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	27.50@28.50	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00	.....
Good	25.00@26.00	24.00@26.00	25.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	23.00@24.00	21.00@23.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@23.00
Common	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@20.00	15.00@18.00
Cows:				
Good	18.00@	20.00@21.00	18.00@21.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	15.50@16.50	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
Common	15.00@15.50	17.00@18.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.00@19.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	.....
Medium	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	.....
Common	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	27.00@	25.00@26.00	25.00@27.00
Good	23.00@24.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@25.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	24.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
Common .....	.....	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00
Yearlings:				
Medium	14.00@15.00	.....	.....	.....
Common	12.00@14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	.....
Medium	15.00@16.00	16.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Common	13.00@15.00	13.00@15.00	13.00@16.00	.....

A Dependable Soap

The Shortest Cut to Cleanliness

Every packing house and factory should stock its lavatories with

Armour's

Motorists' and Mechanics' Soap Paste

It quickly removes grease and dirt from the hands. It is an important item in every program of sanitation in every factory and packing plant that hands be thoroughly cleansed. There's time saved by its use to every employee—in the aggregate it spells many dollars to you.

Nothing like this Soap Paste on the market. The most stubborn grease stains disappear like magic when brought into contact with this peerless preparation.

*"For Every Soap Demand
There's An Armour Brand"*

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Soap Department

1355 W. 35th Street

Chicago



NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$10.00@16.00
Stags and oxen	—@—
Bulls	6.00@11.00
Cows	4.00@ 9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, fair to choice	\$13.00@20.25
Live calves, grassers	7.00@ 8.00
Live calves, yearlings	5.50@ 7.00
Live calves, Western	8.75@11.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	10.00@13.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime	13.75@15.00
Live lambs, culls	10.00@11.00
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live sheep, common to good	6.50@10.00
Live sheep, culls	4.00@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.25
Hogs, medium	@18.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.25
Pigs	@17.00
Roughs	@16.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	28	@29
Choice native light	27	@28
Native, common to fair	23	@26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	27	@29
Choice native light	27	@28
Native, common to fair	24½	@25
Choice Western, heavy	25½	@26
Choice Western, light	21	@22
Common to fair Texas	19½	@22
Good to choice heifers	20	@27
Common to fair heifers	21½	@22½
Choice cows	20	@21
Common to fair cows	17	@18
Fresh Bologna balls	14½	@15

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	34 @36	@36
No. 2 ribs	@24	32 @34
No. 3 ribs	18 @24	28 @30
No. 1 loins	34 @36	38 @40
No. 2 loins	@24	34 @36
No. 3 loins	18 @24	28 @32
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@32	32 @33
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@29	30 @31
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@26	27 @29
No. 1 rounds	@24	@26
No. 2 rounds	18 @20	@24
No. 3 rounds	16 @17	@24
No. 1 chucks	22 @23	@23
No. 2 chucks	@18	@23
No. 3 chucks	13 @14½	@22

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	30	@31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.	—	@30
Western, calves, choice	—	@31
Western calves, fair to good	25	@27
Grassers and buttermilks	18	@24

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@25%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@26½
Pigs	@26%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	27	@28
Lambs, choice	26	@27
Lambs, good	25	@26
Sheep, choice	—	@21
Sheep, medium to good	—	@20
Sheep, culls	—	@14

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@36
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@35½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@34½
Smoked picnic, light	@26½
Smoked picnic, heavy	@25½
Smoked shoulders	@26

Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@38
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@42
Dried beef sets	42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy	@36

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@42
Fresh pork loins, Western	34 @39
Frozen pork loins	32 @38
Fresh pork tenderloins	@42
Frozen pork tenderloins	@42
Shoulders, city	@30
Shoulders, Western	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western	@29
Butts, boneless fresh Western	@33
Fresh hams, city	@34
Fresh hams, Western	@32
Fresh picnic hams, Western	@26

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	92.50@ 95.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	82.50@ 85.00
Black hooft, per ton	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hooft, per ton	75.00@ 85.00
White hooft, per ton	90.00@ 92.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	170.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	25 @28c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	22c	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	30c	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	70c	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	40c	a pound
Calves' livers	35c	a pound
Beef kidneys	18c	a pound
Mutton kidneys	5c	each
Livers, beef	18c	a pound
Oxtails	16c	a pound
Hearts, beef	16c	a pound
Rolls, beef	20c	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	24 @34c	a pound
Lamb's fries	12c	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	23c	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	7 @ 8
Suet, fresh and heavy	13 @15
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tea, or bbis., per lb., L. C. b. New York	@1.25
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@1.50
Hog middles	@20
Hog bungs	—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@26
Beef wassanda, No. 1a, each	@8½
Beef wassanda, No. 2a, each	@4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@9½

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	32	34
Pepper, Sing., black	28	28
Pepper, Penang, white	—	—
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	11	13
Cinnamon	28	32
Coriander	11	13
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	28	26
Mace	60	65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbis.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbis.	@31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F.	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ 50
No. 1 skins	@ 48
No. 3 skins	@ 28
Branded skins	@ 33
Ticky skins	@ 33
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ 42
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ 40
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 40
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 40
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 40
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 40
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 3.50
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 3.50

No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.	@5.25
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@4.75
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@4.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@5.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@5.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@5.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@5.50
Branded kips	@4.25
Heavy branded kips	@4.75
Ticky kips	@4.25
Heavy ticky kips	@4.75

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH TURKEYS.

Spring, selected, per lb.	42 @44
Spring, poor to fair, per lb.	25 @40

FRESH CHICKENS.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@45
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@45
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@48
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.	@48
Chickens—Fresh, iced, barrels—	
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 2½ lbs. per pair, per lb.	@30
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	@30
Western, corn-fed, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per lb.	@37
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	@37
Virginia, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	@37
Phila. and L. I. fancy, 2 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.	@40
Penn. 2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	@45
Penn. 2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	@43

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	8.25@8.50
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	@42
Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed, milkfed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	@36½
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	@35½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	@35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	@32½
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen	@31½
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels	
Western, 5 lbs. and over to dozen	35½@36
Southwestern dry-picked, 3 to 4 lbs. each	31½@32
Fowls—Fresh, barrels, iced—	
Dry-picked, prime, 5 lbs. and over	35 @35½
Scalded, mixed weights	31½@32½
Old Cocks—Fresh—Ice packed—Barrels	
Dry-picked No. 1	26½@27
Scalded	26 @26½

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.	@26
Young roosters, nearby	—@—
Fowls	28 @29
Roosters, old	@20
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	@28
Ducks, via freight	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	@63
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	63½@64
Creamery, firsts	58½@61½
Process, extras	50½@51½
Process, firsts	48 @49

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@70
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@69
Fresh gathered, firsts	@64
Fresh gathered, seconds	@58
Fresh checks, good to choice	@44

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 7.50
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	7.50 and 10c
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. e. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 7.50

